LADIES! FUR GARMENTS.

TO THE LADIES

J. A. SMITH & CO.

At their New Establishment,

513 & 515 Wabash-av.

Will, on MONDAY NEXT, be prepared to exhibit the largest and finest stock of

Ladies' Fur Garments

Ever seen in any Western market.

Our new style SEAL and OTTER SACQUES, both Plain and Trimmed, are not only of extra qualities and beautiful styles, but will be sold at extreme low prices.

We have a FUR TRIMMING Department, and are doing all kinds of Dress and Cloak Trimming with dispatch.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Elegant Furniture

OF A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

NO. 44 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.

Between Washington and Madison, West Side,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock.

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lace Curtains, Bedding, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c., &c. Everything first-class.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SOUTH SIDE

Residence Property

AT AUCTION,

Friday, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.

ON THE PREMISES.

House and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., east front.

The house has eight rooms, lot 42 feet front by 235 feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract. Terms of Sale, $2,000 cash, $2,000 in one year, balance in five years with 10 per cent interest. Cottage Grove-av. cars run past the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

On Saturday morning, Nov. 9, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom,

85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

OIL PAINTINGS.

The sale of Mr. Von Wendt's Oil Paintings will be continued THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, at 288 State-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS' SATURDAY'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass Ware,

And OTHER MERCHANDISE, to be sold

BY AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, Nov. 9,

At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

Commencing at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE PROPERTY IN AUSTIN, TO BE SOLD By Auction

On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, ON THE GROUNDS.

Free Train will leave Chicago at ... o'clock, from Wells-st. Depot. Particulars hereafter.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.,

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

Household Furniture and Carpets, &c.

... largest and best assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and every variety, that ever was offered ...

12 Crates of W. G. Crockery,
65 Cases of Glass Ware,
...00 Mirrors,
...50 Rolls of Floor Oil Cloth,
...00 Rolls Gilt Wall Paper,
...00 Pairs Gilt Shades,
Show Cases, Office Desks,
1 Light Express Wagon (new), Piano

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JACOB GRAFF & CO.

To Hotel-Keepers and Others.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION,

Entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Spencer House,

Cor Front and Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

COMMENCING TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 9 O'CLOCK.

This sale comprises the entire furniture of 140 ... besides the parlor, reception, and drawing-rooms, kitchen, and laundry, the carpets, about ... are nearly all fine body Brussels, 200 ... and other things in proportion ... a fire-proof safe, large annunciator ... 2 Van's ranges, No. 5, 2 broilers, a large ... copper cooking-utensils, in fine, everything ... first-class hotel.

... Hotel, boarding-house keepers and the ... to attend this sale, as the goods will be ... all lots. A printed circular, containing a list of ... all articles, can be seen at this office, or ... from the auctioneers, JACOB GRAFF & CO., ... Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

By J. H. PIKE & CO.,

55 South Carpenter-st.

ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

... to commence Saturday, Nov. 9, at 2 p. m., ... every afternoon and evening until the ...

J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers. Office, 251 West Lake ...

Pianos, Oil Paintings, & Engravings

NOV. 8, 1872.

... morning at 10 o'clock, a large and ... above will be sold at auction.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South ...

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

... SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY ... front room, suitable for one; ... be accommodated; near Madison ...

WANTED—FOUR IRONERS AND ... woman at PEARL LAUNDRY, 233 W ...

WANTED—A STRONG BOY; ONE ... well recommended; none other ... West Lake-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872. NUMBER 82.

GENERAL NOTICES.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

(PERPETUAL MOTION.)

Having adopted the above new motor, we guarantee the prompt shipment of all goods during the prevalence of the horse disease.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN,

Wholesale Hardware, Cutlery, Tin Plate, &c.,

175 & 177 Lake-st.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

The Chicago City Railway Company will operate STEAM DUMMY TRAINS on State-st., between Twenty-second and Randolph-sts., leaving each end of the line, as nearly as possible, EVERY HALF HOUR, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., inclusive, and every hour from 6 p. m. to 11 p. m., inclusive.

The cars will stop, to take on and put off passengers, at the following streets only:

Madison,	Twelfth,
Van Buren,	Fourteenth,
Harrison,	Sixteenth,
Peck-court,	Eighteenth.

R. T. CRAIN, Supt.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872.

WITH

"Buck and Bright"

We are now prepared to promptly ship all orders.

HANNA, BARRETT & CO.

OILS, PAINTS, & GLASS,

8 & 10 DEARBORN-ST.

Important Notice to Shippers.

United States Express Co.,

General Office, 59 and 61 Washington-st.

This Company will resume daily calls to-day. Please have your goods ready, for, as you know, the split-foot gentry are not very fast walkers.

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872.

LAKESIDE MAGAZINE.

OUT!

The Lakeside,

FOR NOVEMBER,

CONTAINING THE

MAGNIFICENT PICTURE OF

NEW CHICAGO,

(3 1-2 Feet Wide).

The largest and best Engraving illustrating Chicago's Rebuilding yet published. Worth alone more than the price of the No.

For sale at the Newsrooms. Price, 35 cents. Trade supplied by WESTERN NEWS CO.

Office, 21 South Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FREEMAN

Has removed from corner of Madison and Ann-sts. to his New and Elegant Store,

No. 211 West Madison-st., near Green,

Where he will open, on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, the LARGEST and FINEST STOCK ever shown in Chicago. All goods will be marked at a low price, and no deviation will be made FROM THAT PRICE. Our motto is, ONE PRICE ONLY.

H. S. FREEMAN,

211 WEST MADISON-ST.

COAL.

COAL.

To our Customers, and others:

We are now prepared to deliver Coal immediately, as our teams are all in good working order. All orders will receive prompt attention.

HART & CO., Coal Dealers,

63 Lumber-st. and 53 West Twelfth-st.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES,

For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,

CLOGSTON'S PATENT.

Estimates made on application to

BARON, SMITH & MOOERS,

76 West Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

... Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication at Lodge Hall, No. 11 North Clinton-st., this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business. By order of the W. M.

SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec'y.

OVERCOATS.

OVERCOATS,

IN THE

FINEST & MEDIUM QUALITIES.

DRESS & BUSINESS

SUITS,

EQUAL TO CUSTOM MAKE.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

45 & 47 West Madison-st.

376 State-st.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN

CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 37.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,

197 & 199 South Clinton-st.,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MOULDINGS,

PICTURE FRAMES,

AND

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND JOBBERS OF

CHROMOS,

Engravings, &c.

The LARGEST STOCK in the West. Send for Price Lists.

INSURANCE.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY.

Merchants should at once insure their Goods, lying in Freight Depots and on Docks, as the Railroad and Transportation Companies are not liable for loss by fire. Certificates of Insurance in the most reliable companies issued for short terms, during the prevalence of the Epizootic, and at all times, by

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

Insurance Agents,

3 and 4 Bryan Block.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We are prepared to negotiate some large loans, for a term of years, on choice property.

Baird & Bradley,

No. 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

$3,000 in August and December Republic Fire Insurance Certificates. Address T 89, Tribune office.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

168 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

OX CHAINS

FOR SALE BY

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN,

Wholesale Hardware, 175 and 177 Lake-st.

OXEN.

Fifteen yoke of working Oxen for sale; well broke and handy. Inquire at Rooms 4 and 5, 146 East Madison-st.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER

NEW 1872.

MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable.

DOUBLE SPIRAL COGGS, Easiest Working

CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest.

METAL JOURNAL CASINGS.

NO WEAR OUT.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,

11 Warren-st., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS,

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers.

Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,

General Agents for the State of Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

Langston, the Colored Lawyer, to be the Solicitor General.

The Diplomatic Corps in Full Force Congratulate the President.

General Grant's Self-Satisfaction on His Re-Election.

Bingham to Be Sent to St. Petersburg.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TRACTION ENGINES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The contractors under the Board of Public Works to-day put in operation, in the absence of horses, traction steam engines and steam rollers for the purpose of hauling dirt, gravel, and stones, to be used in grading the streets, alleys, &c. One of these steam rollers hauled six large wagons loaded with gravel with much ease, without even leaving an impression of the rollers on the wooden and concrete pavements. An additional number will be put in operation to-morrow.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Many of the annual reports of the bureau officers have been finished, and some of the reports of the heads of Departments also. They will all this year possess very little interest.

Mr. Ela, the Fifth Auditor, reports that his office has settled over 14,000 accounts, involving over $72,090,000.

DESTITUTE SEAMEN.

During the year, 1,012 destitute seamen were sent from foreign countries to the United States, thus involving a cost to the country of over $42,000. Many of these seamen were forced from the vessels they were engaged in by bad treatment, that the Captains of merchant steamers might secure the wages they had earned and thus forfeited, and they might ship a new crew to be treated in a similar manner on the other side of the water.

The salaries of the Internal Revenue officers, for the year, was $73,854. The cost of clerk hire, furniture, rent, and stationery raised this amount to $169,587. The salaries and expenses of detectives were $71,838; of surveyors of distilleries, $28,484. The drawback on rum and alcohol, and taxes erroneously assessed and collected refunded, reached the sum of $112,807. The amount paid for printing stamps, and for the paper, was $509,099.

THE DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Secretary Boutwell heard to-day a Committee of interested parties, hereafter referred to, in relation to the claims of the Government on the Richmond, Danville & Petersburg Railroad, as having been the property of the Confederate States. The Committee claims that the Confederate Government owed them over $2,000,000. The Secretary has granted them until the 1st of January next in which to file their proofs, and, in the meantime, has ordered a stay of proceedings till that time.

THE COLORED CABINET MINISTER.

Those who have conversed with the President to-day, relative to the contemplated Cabinet changes, do not appear to think that Langston's aspirations for the Attorney Generalship are worth answering. Others, however, equally intimate at Court, state that the President is bound to recognize some negro in the Cabinet, whether it be Langston, Fred Douglas, or some other prominent colored leader, and that he is not so indisposed. The latest information is that Langston will succeed Bristow in the Solicitor Generalship.

BINGHAM.

It is whispered in Administration circles that John A. Bingham is to be provided with a foreign appointment, as a small token of appreciation for his services in the late campaign. The mission, St. Petersburgh, is the appointment agreed on.

ARMY MATTERS.

General Hancock, being the senior General in the United States service, is now being pushed by his friends for the command of the Department of the Atlantic, made vacant by the death of General Meade. His seniority of rank is urged as the main reason why he should be given the most desirable of the Military Departments. The old quarrel between Hancock and the President comes to the front on this occasion, and it is suggested that the latter will settle the difficulty by abolishing the department altogether.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The amount of claims now pending before the Southern Claims Commission aggregate a grand total of $42,960,000.

GENERAL HOWARD.

General Howard is to be added to the already long list of applicants for the Indian Commissionership. As General Walkers' resignation does not take effect until the 1st of January, the coming man has not yet been indicated. It is also rumored that the General is to be appointed to the Major Generalship made vacant by Meade's demise.

OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

The monthly report of the Board of Directors of the Ohio & Chesapeake Canal for October shows an income from tolls of $53,924, an increase over the month in the previous year of $4,722. The increase in tonnage is 114,099 tons. The balance to the credit of the company in its various depositories on the first of November was $115,913. The company estimate that their loss the last year by reason of the want of water was $25,000.

VIRGINIA COTTON INTERESTS.

Virginia now boasts of twelve cotton factories, having a capital of $1,000,000, employing 2,000 persons, and netting profits of about 25 per cent.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

When the returns from Missouri were coming in at the White House in such a way as to indicate that the Legislature would be Republican, the President remarked that he hoped this would not have the effect of defeating Frank Blair's return to the Senate. When interrogated as to his reasons, he offered no explanation.

It is stated that the Board of Public Works here has concluded upon the sum of $5,000,000 as the amount to ask Congress to appropriate to aid in the local improvements.

PERSONAL.

President Grant, after attending the funeral of General Meade on Monday, in Philadelphia, will go to Covington, Ky., to visit his parents.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONGRATULATED BY THE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The members of the Diplomatic Corps, at noon to-day, called in a body upon the President, to tender their congratulations upon his re-election. They were received in the Blue Room by the President and Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, and the members of the Cabinet, and the ladies of their households, as follows: The Secretary of State, and Mrs. Fish; Attorney General and Mrs. Williams; the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Assistant Secretary Cowen, of the Interior Department. Of the Diplomatic Corps there were Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, and lady; Blacque Bey, Turkish Minister, and lady; Senor Broges, Brazilian Minister, and lady; Kurd Van Schlozer, German Minister; Colonel Freyre, Peruvian Minister; Count Corti, Italian Minister; M. De Bellonet, *Charge d'Affaires* of France, (the Minister from that country being absent from the city); M. Delafosse, Belgian Minister; Admiral Polo, Spanish Minister; Mr. Stenersen, Swedish Minister; Senor Garcia, Minister from the Argentine Republic; Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister, and a number of the attaches of the various legations. They each congratulated the President upon his re-election, and afterwards there was a cordial social reunion, lasting about half an hour, after which the distinguished company withdrew.

ARMY MATTERS.

It is rumored in army circles that Brigadier General O. O. Howard will be promoted to the grade of Major General vice Meade, deceased and will be retired immediately with the full grade of Major General, on account of long and faithful services and wounds received therein. The retirement of General Howard will still leave a vacancy in the list of Major Generals, which will probably be filled by the promotion of General Terry or General Canby.

THE FIFTH AUDITOR.

The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury has made his annual report to the Secretary. He makes no recommendations, but reviews the work done in his office, showing that 15,406 accounts were adjusted during the year, involving $72,007,173.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members excepting Secretaries Belknap and Delano. The Interior Department was represented by General Cowan.

CONGRATULATORY.

The President continues to receive a large number of congratulatory telegrams. One from Colonel John S. Mosby says: "Virginia has gone for the Grant ticket."

THE NAVAL ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The annual report of J. W. King, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has been submitted to the Secretary. It embraces several subjects of importance to the Navy and to the Marine Engineers.

PROMOTED.

Lewis Watkins, of the Contract Office, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, in the place of Childs, deceased.

THE REPORT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The annual report of the Secretary of War, this year, is quite brief. He compliments Congress for such completeness in the last year's legislation that there is little room left for legislation. He recommends the establishment of military prisons in place of sending army convicts to the State Penitentiaries, and the enactment of a code of specific punishment for army offenses. Desertions are reported as greatly fallen off during the past year.

He renews his recommendation that the extras to each regiment be dispensed with as vacancies occur, thus saving $160,00 per annum. He advises raising the intellectual standard for admission at West Point, and also the sale of a large number of now useless arsenals in the South and elsewhere, the establishment of general arsenals, one to be constructed on the Atlantic slope and another one on the Pacific. These arsenals, with that already at Rock Island, in the Mississippi Valley, would efficiently meet the wants of the service in time of need.

The progress in experiments with improved navy ordnance and with breech-loading small-arms is slow. He considers channel obstructions and torpedoes protected by heavy batteries as valuable for harbor defences, and experiments with torpedoes have been successful in determining the kind to be used. The Secretary recommends the storage of torpedoes for defence in New York and other harbors.

The new system of inspecting disbursing officers' accounts is in full operation. He concludes by regretting that one-sixth of the army is still detained in the Southern States, east of the Mississippi River, and hopes that the improving social condition will soon relieve that force for frontier services; and says that the military expenditures are on a decreasing scale.

GRANT ON HIS RE-ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A Washington special reports the following as President Grant's views on his re-election: His first election, he considered, was an honor paid for his military services, and his second the nation's approval of his political administration, and a popular vindication of his personal character. Long before the Philadelphia Convention, he foresaw his success. Greeley's nomination by the Coalitionists gratified him, inasmuch as it narrowed the contest to two candidates. Besides, the character of the opposition gave complete assurance of the result. He was surprised at the fright received by some of the Republicans at the Baltimore nomination, and he was thereafter urged by political giants to make various changes in his Cabinet. Many of his friends had wondered at his indifference, but one helping cause of that indifference, which was known to but few, was his knowledge of the fact that during the campaign the Republican National Committee had a picket in every Greeley camp of any consequence, from one end of the country to the other, and he knew, day by day, every phase of the coalition situation as well as the coalition managers did themselves.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The *Daily Bulletin*, in speaking of our exports of provisions during last year, says: "There has been a great increase in every item, except beef, butter, and cheese. Under the stimulus of the Franco-Prussian war, the export of beef was carried to enormous proportions in the early part of 1870, and the foreign markets become so overloaded that the export movement was for a time checked. It has been renewed within the past three months with great activity, but at very low prices. The falling off in the export of cheese is due to the firmness with which prices have been maintained in this market. Last year prices were forced down very low, and an enormous export took place, and when our markets were thoroughly cleared, a smart advance took place in Liverpool, and the prices for prime factory cheese rose in this market from 11 to 20 cents per lb. The export of butter is so small as to be insignificant, but that of tallow represents very fairly the increase in our products of neat cattle. In the shipment of hog products, there has been an enormous increase. The estimate runs as high as five million hogs for the past two years."

MONEY.

There was a little more activity in speculative circles to-day, occasioned by reports and rumors in regard to the financial situation in Europe. From London the rumors were to the effect that money was very active, securities lower, and an advance in the bank rate was probable on Monday next. Then followed rumors from Amsterdam, that securities were lower there, with a heavy market. The immediate effect here of these rumors, was an advance in gold from 112¾ to 113, a firmer feeling in exchange, and a decline of 1 to 2¾ per cent in the speculative securities on the Stock Exchange.

In the afternoon, the

STOCK MARKET

rallied, and most of the decline was recovered. Aside from the sales of disappointed speculators, who thought Grant's re-election would be followed by a buoyant market for securities, there is hanging over the market—first, the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in London; second, the fear that the Treasury will retire, within a short time, the legal tenders secretly issued in October; and third, the reassembling of Congress within a month, which latter event is dreaded by all who have to make either business or speculative calculations during the coming months.

The New York *Times* joins the *Post* in condemning Boutwell's misuse of the contracted legal-tenders. It says "the power of the Secretary to do this is not clear, and it is a dangerous move away from specie resumption. No authority lower than that of Congress should have taken any such step."

Money was easy at 5 to 7 per cent, with late dealings at 6 on call. Prime discounts are quoted at 9 to 12 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firmer.

GOLD

was more active and higher.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firmer.

PRODUCE.

The demand for flour was limited, and with more liberal offerings, prices for most grades under $8.75 are lower. Choice family dull. No. 2 and superfine freely offered and lower. At the close, the market was heavy for low grades, with a moderate inquiry. The wheat market was much depressed by unfavorable news from Europe and a further advance in freights, checking the export inquiry, and there is only a limited milling demand. The market closes lower and heavy for spring, and weak for winter. Pork was very quiet, but the market was steady. Cut meats generally are rather weak, buyers waiting for winter-cured stock. Bacon firm at 8½c for long clear on the spot. Seventy-five boxes for next week sold at 8⅜c. Lard firmer.

The Baltimore Election Riot.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—The Coroner's Jury met to-night and proceeded to investigate the facts attending the political riot at the Sixth Ward polls last evening. Several witnesses testified that the first shot was fired by a negro. Without concluding the examination, investigation was adjourned until to-morrow. No arrests have yet been made. The evidence to-night proved that the firing was unprovoked and attributable to a bitter political feeling.

The Peoria & Springfield Railroad will be open and ready for traffic by Dec. 1.

THE ELECTION.

Further Details of the Popular Vote on Tuesday.

The Additional Returns Make it Almost Unanimious.

ILLINOIS.

Office	Liberal		Republican	
BOND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	3[illegible]1	Grant	1,3[illegible]
Governor	Koerner	1,0[illegible]	Oglesby	1,290
Lt. Governor	Black	9[illegible]	Beveridge	1,319
Sec'y of State	Rummel	9[illegible]	Harlow	1,3[illegible]
Auditor	O'Hara	9[illegible]	Lippincott	1,3[illegible]
Treasurer	Lanphier	9[illegible]	Rutz	1,3[illegible]
Att'y General	Eustace	9[illegible]	Edsall	1,3[illegible]
Congress	Bryan	9[illegible]	Martin	1,3[illegible]
Senator	Gundlach	974	Sawyer	1,3[illegible]
Represent'ives	U. D. Heiles	2,[illegible]½	A. G. Henry	2,4[illegible]
	Danckmeyer	3[illegible]½	J. A. Liston	1,3[illegible]
BOONE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	246	Grant	1,6[illegible]
Governor	Koerner	[illegible]	Oglesby	1,6[illegible]
Lt. Governor	Black	260	Beveridge	1,6[illegible]
Sec'y of State	Rummel	260	Harlow	1,6[illegible]
Auditor	O'Hara	250	Lippincott	1,6[illegible]
Treasurer	Lanphier	260	Rutz	1,6[illegible]
Att'y General	Eustace	260	Edsall	1,6[illegible]
Congress	Bronson	279	Hurlbut	1,6[illegible]
Senator	Jones	[illegible]	Early	1,6[illegible]
Represent'ives	Perry	[illegible]	Hildrup	2,018
			Cross	1,500½
			Stewart	1,479½
EFFINGHAM COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,618	Grant	1,10[illegible]
Governor	Koerner	1,714	Oglesby	1,087
Lt. Governor	Black	1,694	Beveridge	1,110
Sec'y of State	Rummel	1,697	Harlow	1,0[illegible]
Auditor	O'Hara	1,696	Lippincott	1,109
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,697	Rutz	1,109
Att'y General	Eustace	1,694	Edsall	1,108
Congress	Eden	1,6[illegible]	Hunt	1,113
Senator	Davis	1,[illegible]	Apperson	1,101
Represent'ives	Hume	1,810½	Wood	2,200½
	McDonald	674½		
	Blakely (Lib)	2,[illegible]½		
HENDERSON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	7[illegible]	Grant	1,20[illegible]
Governor	Koerner	904	Oglesby	1,204
Lt. Governor	Black	90[illegible]	Beveridge	1,206
Sec'y of State	Rummel	90[illegible]	Harlow	1,209
Auditor	O'Hara	900	Lippincott	1,209
Treasurer	Lanphier	[illegible]	Rutz	1,212
Att'y General	Eustace	900	Edsall	1,209
Congress	Neece	9[illegible]	Ray	1,205
Senator	Warren	9[illegible]	Preston	1,178
Represent'ives	Scott	1,[illegible]½	Rankin	1,[illegible]½
	Stark	1,158	Lane	1,709½
LEE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,350	Grant	2,702
Governor	Koerner	1,374	Oglesby	2,6[illegible]
Lt. Governor	Black	1,347	Beveridge	2,717
Sec'y of State	Rummel	1,346	Harlow	2,718
Auditor	O'Hara	1,345	Lippincott	2,718
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,3[illegible]	Rutz	2,718
Att'y General	Eustace	1,3[illegible]	Edsall	2,727
Congress	Truesdale	1,342	Hawley	2,720
Senator	Uhl	1,334	Jacobs	2,719
Represent'ives	Marsh	3,270½	Dement	4,[illegible]½
	Green	664½	Rice	3,[illegible]½
PUTNAM COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	310	Grant	601
Governor	Koerner	3[illegible]	Oglesby	6[illegible]
Lt. Governor	Black	329	Beveridge	6[illegible]
Sec'y of State	Rummel	327	Harlow	609
Auditor	O'Hara	330	Lippincott	610
Treasurer	Lanphier	3[illegible]	Rutz	607
Att'y General	Eustace	331	Edsall	610
Congress	Truesdale	349	Hawley	6[illegible]
Senator	Cook	3[illegible]	Wilson	651
Represent'ives	Webber	3[illegible]	N. Moore	919
	Leech	611	Freeman	8[illegible]
	Felter (Ind)	153		
STARK COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	6[illegible]	Grant	1,218
Governor	Koerner	6[illegible]	Oglesby	1,217
Lt. Governor	Black	6[illegible]	Beveridge	1,22[illegible]
Sec'y of State	Rummel	6[illegible]	Harlow	1,218
Auditor	O'Hara	670	Lippincott	1,19[illegible]
Treasurer	Lanphier	664	Rutz	1,220
Att'y General	Eustace	6[illegible]	Edsall	1,219
Congress	Worthington	677	Barrere	1,210
Senator	Kendall	6[illegible]	Whiting	1,213
Represent'ives	M. R. Dewey	1,946½	Boocock	1,[illegible]
			Mulvane	1,[illegible]½

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 8.—Lake County, official: Grant, 2,244; Greeley, 821; O'Conor, 62; Oglesby, 2,226; Koerner, 875; Beveridge, 2,191; Black, 861. The balance of the State ticket is Republican by an average majority of 1,882. Farwell's majority for Congress, 1,300; Upton's majority for State Senate, 1,397. For legislators, Gridley received 3,831; Gregor, 3,327, and Bishop, Democrat, 2,659 votes. The Republican county ticket is all elected by large majorities.

Edgar County, official: Grant's majority, 115; Koerner's majority, 25. The Republicans elect the Sheriff and Clerk, and two members of the Legislature and Senator.

Dupage County, official: Grant, 1,679; Greely, 697. Oglesby, 1,521; Koerner, 874. Beveridge, 1,577; Black, 823. Harlow, 1,589; Rummel, 818. Lippincott, 1,598; O'Hara, 806. Rutz, 1,594; Lanphier, 811. Edsall, 1,593; Eustace, 812. Congress, Rice, 1,588; Otis, 870. Senator, Canfield, 1,620; Murry, 785. Representatives, Herrington, Democrat, 2,122; Wright, Republican, 2,223; Carpenter, Republican, 629½; S. S. Mann, Republican, 1,985½.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 8.—The official vote of Morgan County has been declared as follows: Grant, 2,756; Greeley, 2,442; O'Conor, 43; for Governor, Oglesby, 2,728; Koerner, 2,558; for Lieutenant Governor, Beveridge, 2,772; Black, 2,564; for Secretary of State, Harlow, 2,755; Rummel, 2,561; for Auditor, Lippincott, 2,761; O'Hara, 2,554; for Treasurer, Rutz, 2,773; Lanphier, 2,549; for Attorney General, Edsall, 2,774; Eustace, 2,555; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Homburger, 2,772; Brown, 2,551; for Congressman, Chamberlain, 2,776; Robinson, 2,574; King, Republican, for State Board of Equalization has 332 majority in the county; Caldwell, Republican, for Circuit Clerk, has 306 majority; Broadwell, Republican, for Sheriff, 338 majority; Cassel, Republican, for County Attorney, 439 majority; Carney, Republican, for Congress, 131 majority; for the "stock law," 1,761; against, 2,237.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 8.—The official vote, canvassed to-day, in Jo Daviess County, gives Grant a majority of 750. The Republicans re-elect Mr. Pettam, Sheriff, by 316 majority, and elect as State Representative, A. M. Jones, of Warren.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 8.—Up to midnight the returns from 71 counties, received by the State Central Committee, put Grant's majority at 48,056, compared with 34,713, Day's majority for the Supreme Court in 1871, giving a Radical gain of 13,343. Twenty-nine counties yet to hear from gave last year 7,231 majority to Day, and will probably give 9,000 majority this year, which increases the majority in the State to over 57,000. The only changes in the majorities of the Congressional candidates are the decrease of Cotton's majority in the Second District to 227, and Loughridge's in the Sixth District to 2,500, and the increase of Clannan's in the Third District to 1,875. The following are additional and corrected by counties, with gains or loss, as compared with Day's majority in 1871:

Counties.	Present maj.	Maj. 1871.	Gain.	Loss.
Muscatine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Marshall	1,350	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cerro Gordo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sac	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Linn	2,000	1,465	535	
Woodbury	[illegible]	[illegible]		119
Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Clayton	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Jackson (Dem.)	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Audubon	12	[illegible]		[illegible]
Plymouth	167	[illegible]		[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]		15
Appanoose	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mitchell	869	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bremer	1,027	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Obrien	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 8.—Returns from 71 counties in this State give 48,056 majority, against 34,713 last year. The remaining counties last year gave 7,231; this year they will probably give 9,000, making the total majority about 57,000. The following are additional Republican majorities: Jackson, 30; Plymouth, 167; Audubon, 12; Wayne, 325; Worth, 325; Appanoose, 400; Mitchell, 869; Bremer, 1,027. There are but two Democratic counties in the State.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Complete returns from this county give Greeley 19,453; Grant, 16,698—majority, 2,775. O'Conor polled 336 votes. Woodson (Dem.), for Governor, 19,053; Henderson (Rep.), 16,962—majority, 2,091. Of the county ticket, the Republicans elected their Circuit Judge, County Marshal, Public Administrator, Assistant Circuit Attorney, Superintendent of Schools, one County Judge, and have one State Senator out of three, and five Representatives out of fourteen. The contest for Sheriff was very close, Taylor (Democrat) beating Maguire (Republican) by only fourteen votes.

The three Congressional Districts in this county stand thus: First—Stanard (Republican), 5,271; Grosvenor (Liberal), 5,129. Second—Wells (Democrat), 8,208; Bryson (Republican), 5,807. Third — Stone (Democrat), 5,197; Hilton (Republican), 4,859; McBride (Independent), 1,592. The *Democrat*, this morning, estimates the Legislature as follows: Senate—Republicans, 13; Democrats, 18; Liberals, 3. House—Republicans, 38; Democrats, 54; Independent, 1; undetermined, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The *Republican* says the official and reported returns of 71 counties give Greeley a majority of 18,294, and expects the remaining 43 counties to increase it not less than 10,000.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Nov. 8.—A correction of the erroneous reports from Eldredge's District, received last night, puts the Republican majority in this State again at 15,000, as first reported. The *Journal* to-night figures the Assembly: Republicans, 61; Democrats, 36; Independent, 3. The following official returns are received at the Secretary's office from counties named:

Columbia, for Grant, 3,070; Greeley, 1,835; O'Conor, 12; for Congress, Hazleton, 3,103; Smith, 1,854.

Jackson County, for President, Grant, 986; Greeley, 358; for Congress, Rush, 866; Marston, 455. The amendment to the Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Judges from three to five appears to be overwhelmingly beaten.

MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—The more returns received, the bigger Grant's majority grows. It looks to-day as though the majority in this State would exceed 20,000.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.—Full returns from the counties outside of East Tennessee, amounting to about one-fourth of the State, give Greeley 4,265 majority. In the same counties, in 1870, Brown, Democrat, had 9,655 majority. Greeley's loss is 5,390. If his loss be no greater in the remainder of the State, his majority would be about 15,000; but Grant's gain in East Tennessee will probably reduce the 10,000 increased vote in the counties heard from, over 1870, about 12,000.

Freeman, Republican, for Governor, was behind Grant and Maynard, in East Tennessee, which will probably re-elect Brown by a small majority, though Freeman is now 1,500 votes ahead. The additional returns made no change in the speculations as to result for Congressmen.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Official returns from seventy-two counties, with reported and estimated majorities from the other twenty, give Grant a majority of 22,104.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 8.—Grant carried Alabama by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. The entire Republican State ticket is elected by a small majority. Four, and probably five, Republicans are elected to Congress. The aspect of the Legislature is doubtful, but four votes will cover the majority either way.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 8.—The election closed at 5 p. m. to-day. The returns from the interior are incomplete. The State is largely Democratic, with four out of the six Congressmen. Galveston elected the Democratic county ticket, and representatives. Houston is claimed by both parties. Austin is ahead for the permanent location of the capital, but the result is doubtful.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—Sixty-eight counties and cities have been heard from, most of them officially. The Republicans gain in these. If the Republicans gain in the same ratio in the remaining counties, Grant's majority will be about 3,000. The present estimates elect for Republican Congressmen, viz.: Smith, Platt, Stowell, and Thomas, and possibly Lewis in the First District, who is opposed by Braxton. The Conservatives elect Hunter, Harris, White, and Bowen.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—Further returns received to-day from the counties on the Eastern shore, place beyond doubt the election of Wilson, Democrat, in the First Congressional District, by over 500 majority. The delegation stands, four Democrats and two Republicans. Corrected returns received to-night reduce Greeley's majority in the State to less than 1,500.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Seventy-four counties polling 60,000 votes, give Greeley a majority of 5,621. The vote for O'Conor, in the seventy-four counties, only reaches 1,666. Glen, Democrat, for Congress, is defeated in the Fifth District, by a small majority. Freeman, Radical, is elected. Young, Democrat, for Congress, is elected from the Seventh District; Bell, Democrat, from the Ninth; Wright, Democrat, from the Eighth; Harris, Democrat, from the Sixth; and Blount, Democrat, from the Fourth. Rawls, Democrat, is probably elected in the First District. The others are not certain.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Returns, mostly unofficial, from 44 parishes outside of New Orleans, give the Republicans a net majority of 6,473. The same in 1870 gave a net Republican majority of 19,489. The remaining eight parishes in 1870 gave a net Democratic majority of 492. About one-fourth of the city vote, officially counted, gives the Liberals a net majority of 3,334. The Liberal State ticket is undoubtedly elected.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 8.—The election of Asa Hodges, Republican, is conceded, in the First District, over Gause, Democrat, by about 2,500 majority. Snyder, Republican, is re-elected in the Second District, by about 1,500 majority. Gunter, Democrat, is elected in the Third District by about 2,000 majority. Returns from half the State give Baxter, Republican, a majority of 2,500. His election is thought to be certain, as also the entire Republican ticket with possibly one or two exceptions. The Legislature is Republican.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Complete returns from only seven counties are received. Grant's majority thus far is 10,851. Clayton, Page, Utterell, and Houghton are elected to Congress.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 8.—Official returns from 315 towns show a majority for Grant of 28,325.

Sinking of a Mississippi Steamer.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The steamer Katie, which left here last night for New Orleans, with a large passenger list, and 443 bales of cotton, struck the wreck of the Lucy Holcomb at the wharf at Helena this morning, and sank. No lives were lost. She can be raised, and the wrecking-boat Eckert has been telegraphed for.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Captain John Cannon, of Lexington, Ky., owner of one-third of the Steamer Katie, which sank to-day at Helena, has $20,000 insurance on her in Cincinnati companies. The other interests are insured to the amount of $5,000 in the Enterprise of this city. The Franklin of Wheeling has a small risk on her.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The latest reports from Helena state that the Katie lies easily in seven feet of water. She can be easily raised. There is no damage to the cargo, except to the 300 bales of cotton in the hold. Her passengers were transferred to the steamer John Kyle.

The Coroner's Jury has acquitted the Eastern Railway from all blame in the Seabrook disaster.

A horrible accident occurred at Crocker's saw mill, at Minneapolis, yesterday afternoon. A log which was being thrown on to the carriage rolled against a man named Scott, who was in charge of the circular saw, and crowded him upon the saw, killed him instantly. He leaves a wife, who has been seriously ill for some time past.

Yesterday afternoon, a German, named Carl Ford, from New York, in Dayton, Ohio, registered at the Phillips House, was arrested on the charge of forging a draft for $3,000 on a bank in Indianapolis. On being identified by parties from Indianapolis, he acknowledged his guilt. He is in jail, and will be taken back to Indianapolis by the Chief of Police of that place.

A. Williams, of Farm Ridge Township, is appointed County School Superintendent of La Salle County, in place of G. C. Wedgewood, resigned. The Board of Supervisors appointed a Committee to examine the accounts of the absconding Superintendent, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

NEW YORK.

The Administration Press Continues to Abuse Horace Greeley.

General Dix's Views on the Coming Political Parties.

How Jimmy O'Brien was Cheated on All Sides.

New York City to Enjoy the Novelty of Municipal Reform.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

THE ADMINISTRATION PRESS ON MR. GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Mr. Greeley continues to be bitterly assailed by the Administration press in New York. The *Times* calls his brief card "A hodge-podge of impudence, mock modesty, flash philosophy, and Pecksniffian morality," and insists that the people still have a score against him that must be settled. The meaning of this is that the *Times* is making a systematic effort to absorb the circulation of the *Weekly Tribune*, in which it is zealously assisted by the Postmasters. The *Times* at present has a considerable weekly circulation, nearly all of which was paid for in a lump by the Grant Campaign Committees.

THE "WORLD" ON THE NEXT ISSUE.

In reviewing the contest just closed, the *World* comes to the front again with the Free Trade issue. It says the Tariff resolution in the Cincinnati platform was a complete miscarriage, and the sooner the Democratic party dissolves its co-partnership with all who side with Mr. Greeley's protective notions, the better. It thinks if the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention had been anybody but a most stubborn and ferocious Protectionist, a living movement might possibly have resulted in a permanent alliance. It anticipates that the able Republican advocates of Free Trade, who got up the Cincinnati Convention, will again come into the dispute with all their former zeal.

THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR-ELECT.

Governor Dix and Mayor Havemeyer have been carefully interviewed, and neither is discovered to have as yet any settled policy. Dix admits that he doesn't even know what salary is paid the Governor of New York. He expresses very deep regret that a single word was spoken in the canvass about the religious faith of any candidate. He expects an entirely new party to spring up during the next few years, differing from either the Democratic or Liberal, but in what respect he could not predict.

Havemeyer thinks the Mayor and Aldermen enjoy too limited a power under existing laws, and will favor a change.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

The *Herald* tells that Jimmy O'Brien feels very sore about the deceptions practised upon him. He was cheated on every side. The Inspectors of Election were all against him; his ballots were credited to his two opponents. The Grant Republicans hoodwinked him into declining the regular Democratic nomination, and then cheated him. The Germans went back on him, and voted for Havemeyer. The Republicans gave him no money, but induced him to get $8,000 or $10,000 in debt. The Irish deserted him, because they thought he was going against Mr. Kernan. The *Times* treated him unfairly, after he had built it up and put money in its pocket by furnishing it with the information of the ring frauds and manufacturing for it its reform thunder, and the office-holders cheated him because he refused to retain them in power, should he be elected.

FEDERAL EXPENSES.

The expenses incurred by Commissioner Davenport in conducting the Federal election in this city, and making preparations for enforcing the act of Congress, are estimated at about a quarter of a million dollars. There were about 3,000 Deputy Marshals and 1,300 Supervisors of Election appointed. They were employed eight days at a salary of $5 a day each. In addition to these, 25 clerks have been employed in Davenport's house during the past four months. Davenport thus controlled 4,300 votes, while 3,000 were controlled in the Navy Yard, constituting quite a neat little army to aid in giving New York to Grant.

THE HEINRICH CASE

received what was intended to be its quietus today, but the original outrage was simply aggravated. It will be remembered that Mr. Heinrich was arrested for alleged impertinence to an intruder in his residence. His ample tender of bail was refused, and he was confined in jail forty-eight hours.

His case was postponed until after the election. It came up again to-day. He was present with counsel, and the court room was crowded. Commissioner Davenport, however, was absent by pre-arrangement with his political advisers, and the case was indefinitely postponed. This will be the end of this despotic and dangerous arrest, unless Heinrich now takes the offensive.

BUILDERS CENSURED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—An investigation of the circumstances attending the death of young Gallagher, who was killed a few days ago by a piece of falling timber from the new Drexel building, resulted in a censure of the builders by the jury.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

At a congratulatory meeting of the Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District, last evening, the newly-elected District Attorney, Phelps, in a brief speech, pledged himself to measures of reform. He said that he deemed as among the first needs of New York a fearless, impartial, and prompt administration of law. To these ends he promised to exert himself.

THE NEW JAPANESE STEAMER.

The trial trip of the Japanese Government steamer Kuroda took place in New York harbor yesterday. She will be officered by Americans, and will probably sail for Japan within three weeks, in view of the impending war between Spain and Corea. The Kuroda will be heavily armed on her arrival in Japan.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, held here yesterday, and which was presided over by Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, the election of a candidate for Dean, in place of Dr. Labory, deceased, was deferred until June next. Dr. Seymour, who was warmly commended by the Bishop of Illinois, in the meantime will continue to act as Dean.

ELECTION BETS.

The *World* estimates United States Commissioner Davenport's election expenses at nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

The payment of pools on election results took place last evening, and the pool rooms were crowded until after midnight. The amounts staked are estimated at over $300,000, the tickets being mainly on the municipal contest. No bets had been made on the general result of the national election.

THE DONAHUE MURDER.

At the inquest over the body of Donahue, who was murdered by Scannell, several witnesses testified to the shooting. Sheridan Shook saw Scannell fire three or four shots into the body of Donahue. Other witnesses identified Scannell as the murderer. The jury gave in a verdict that the murder of Donahue was due to the deliberate shooting of Scannell. The prisoner was sent to the Tombs Prison.

A KNOTTY LEGAL POINT.

Judge Fancher has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* in the case of Alfred Lagrave, arrested in France and brought to this city, on the charge of burglary. The petition, on which the writ was granted, states that, having been brought to this city on a criminal charge, from France, on board a French vessel, and being arrested on a civil action before the vessel is moored to the dock, Lagrave is under the protection of the Republic of France, and cannot be held under arrest on a civil action.

THE BONARD WILL CASE.

Surrogate Hutchings to-day decided that the bequest of Louis Bonard to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is valid as regards a devise of personal property, but void as regards real estate.

Obituary.

NICE, Italy, Nov. 8.—Cardinal Luigi Amat, Vice Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, died in this city yesterday, aged 76.

WASHINGTON.

Stanley and Colonel Evans.

New Railroads in the East---A Carpet-Bag Chief Justice.

People of Letters---The News-Crusaders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1872.

To-morrow the people vote, the horses rest. In this city, few carts are abroad; cars do not run in the streets; and even the fire-engines are reduced to men to drag them. The election makes no excitement, and all the clerks feel confident that Grant will be re-elected.

EVANS.

Colonel A. S. Evans, who was lost on the Missouri, was a man of vigor, adventure, and activity, and of a graceful and interesting style of correspondence. He lived in San Francisco, on the summit of one of those high and windy knolls overlooking the Golden Gate, and was an accomplished horseman, and a faithful disciple of the art of communication. To learn, and to tell again, was his enjoyment and motive of life. An active mind, a vigilant observer, and a healthy, masculine writer, have been lost to the Pacific Coast. Last April, I went to Havana on the same line of steamers which Colonel Evans took when overwhelmed with disaster. His fate brought vividly to my mind the strange elections in the providence of God. For that accident the Congress of the United States is responsible. We are keeping our old wooden tubs afloat, because we cannot be allowed to purchase iron vessels in cheap markets,—vessels with iron compartments, which fire could not make such headway upon as to drive crew and passengers overboard within sight of the shore, and make the world shudder at the appalling mortality.

Since the accident to the Metis, the Sound steamers go with only about half their former complement of passengers. Upon the Great Lakes, meantime, Buffalo has got the start in iron shipbuilding; but, even there, imported iron vessels start in the advantage.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS EAST.

Two strange matters have come to pass in New Jersey. While the Pennsylvania Railroad is suing the Stanhope Company for breach of monopoly in laying a new road to connect the New Jersey Central with the Baltimore & Ohio, the State Chancellor has also made it appear that the Pennsylvania Company has no standing in Court, because it did not do the technical thing of making certain public advertisements.

These matters reflect the deepest discredit upon the State of New Jersey, and upon the business of special incorporation by legislative act. In our day, that State reckons amongst barbarous ones which does not set some general law of incorporation, by which the public may be relieved from paying toll and blackmail to lobbies and legislators. The Stanhope charter seems to have been obtained by a felonious manipulation of bills, so that the bill which was signed had never passed. The Stanhope bill, under various subterfuges, prescribed that a railroad might be made of interlinking local charters of a nondescript sort. Under the operations of this bill, about 8,000 laborers have been at work between Bound Brook and Yardleyville, and thence on to Philadelphia. Bound Brook is 31 miles out from Jersey City, where the Jersey Central Railroad strikes the Raritan River, west of New Brunswick; and the distance thence to Yardleyville, on the Delaware, 5 miles above Trenton, is less than 30 miles. The country is higher, and the scenery more wild and inviting, than by the present route. From Yardleyville, the new line proceeds, by the aid of the North Pennsylvania and Reading Roads,—which, according to rumor, are to be consolidated,—both to Philadelphia, and across country to Westchester and Baltimore. This corporation is called the National Railroad; it aims to the New York end of the Baltimore & Ohio and of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Railroad. It will be finished to Philadelphia, unless injunctions be laid upon it, by next July. The distance will be very nearly the same, and the time as short, as by the present route.

As to the forfeiture of charter by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for taking the local State lines out of the control of Jersey politicians, every through traveller would regard a change back to the old conditions as a public calamity. The Jersey roads are operated by the new lessees with a degree of care, speed, and elegance heretofore unknown.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF ARKANSAS.

To judge from the ravings of the Chief Justice of Arkansas, McClure, my letters upon the State must have been highly successful. He sends me a copy of his newspaper, marked in red chalk; and his English is of that tipstaff description which might be expected from a man educated in the law by fiddling Billy Mungen, and who is at once Chief Justice, Public Printer, and editor of the Campoon daily organ. McClure's theory of my object in Arkansas does justice to his covetousness. He says that I was employed to run down Arkansas State bonds at the period when the annual interest on the railway bonds was to fall due. This would have been true had my name and nature been McClure's; but I was too dumb for the opportunity, and, failing to fall in with him, it never occurred to me. There was no sale for the bonds at any price in New York, according to the statement of General Edgerton, who had tried it on. My mistake was, indeed, a glaring one. I ought to have suffered some of McClure's acquaintance. He would, no doubt, have put more designs into my head against the public credit of his State and mankind than Mephistophiles could have poured into the ear of Margaret, or the serpent into the guileless Eve. An invincible repugnance kept me aloof from this pattern Chief Justice, to the injury of my pocket, and I became the first historian of the State, and incidentally the only correct biographer of McClure. Here is a sentence culled at random from the syntax of this head of the Arkansas Bench. If such a Chief Justice cannot injure the State's credit, what can?

We do not like to make an alliance with a Democrat or a Ku-Klux, but we would join hands with them, or even a Brindletail, and cut the ears off the next correspondent who enters the State.

That's the only way to do it! For a man with ears is always dangerous to McClure; and even the possession of a nose, when he is around, is a source of calamity to the wearer.

SOME CHIPS FROM A NEW BOOK.

I am indebted to an old instructor of young people for a book called "A Manual of American Literature,"—nearly 650 pages of very neat and impressive letter-press, where my breath was taken, as I ran over the index, with the large and emphatic word GATH. In this book there are departments given to humorists, magazinists, editors, and disputants; and the series of sketches in literature, between 1850 and the latest period compatible with publication, is very remarkable for fullness and thoroughness. The author is John S. Hart, LL. D., Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric at Princeton College, and one of the bequests of New England to the Middle States. At 2 years of age, he was removed from Stockbridge, Mass., to the Wyoming Valley; and, since his graduation at Princeton, forty-two years ago, Mr. Hart has been one of the most efficient educators and authors of school-books in the country. He has personally superintended the education of above 7,000 pupils; published twenty-one books; edited ten annuals; edited *Sartain's Magazine*, the philological volume of Wilkes Expedition, the *Sunday-School Times*, and the *Pennsylvania Common-School Journal*.

Out of this Manual of American Literature I make a few extracts from some writers of note, other than authors of books.

Mrs. Sue Petigru-King-Bowen, wife of the celebrated South Carolina Bowen. Born in Charleston, date not given; the daughter of James L. Petigru, distinguished lawyer, and wife of Henry King, who was killed in the Rebellion. Author of four novels.

Edwin L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, New York. Born in Wicklow County, 30 miles from Dublin, Ireland; educated at Wakefield Grammar School, in Yorkshire, and at Queen's College, Belfast. Sent to Turkey as a war-correspondent by Mr. Knight Hunt, editor of the London *Daily News*. He spent two years in the Turkish provinces, in the Crimea, and in Asia Minor. Used up in these campaigns, Godkin came to America, and rode horseback through the South and Southwest for the *Daily News*. He next studied law with David Dudley Field, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In another year, his health failed, and he travelled about Europe until 1862, when he came to New York as the correspondent of the London *Daily News* and a writer upon the *Times*. He was made editor of the *Nation*, by a stock-company, in 1865. This appears to have been a fair democratic newspaper life, with no nonsense about it.

General D. H. Hill, editor of *The Land We Love*, a magazine published in North Carolina. Born in South Carolina; graduated at West Point, 1842; resigned from the army two years after the Mexican War, and became a College Professor, successively at Lexington, at Davidson College, and at Charlotte (N. C.) Institute. Went in the Rebel army a Colonel, and came out a Lieutenant General. His magazine is said to make money.

"Gail Hamilton" (Abigail Dodge); gets her pseudonym from the last syllable of her true prenom added to the town where she resides. Has issued eleven books.

Samuel Austin Allibone, author of an enormous critical dictionary of authors, making 3,140 pages, 40 indexes, and including 46,000 lives; is Secretary and Editor of the American Sunday School Union.

The London Manager of the New York Associated Press is Alexander C. Wilson, a pupil of Professor Hart at the Philadelphia High School, and born in 1827. He is a native of Trenton, N. J.

James W. Simonton, Manager of the New York Associated Press, was born in Columbia County, New York, and schooled in New York City. He began as a law-reporter at $5 a week, and afterward was a semi-official reporter in the United States Senate, at Washington. He was for many years the chief correspondent from the Capital to the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. For seven years subsequently, he was the Washington correspondent of Raymond's *Times*; and, in making war on the lobby, suffered three weeks of honorable incarceration at the hands of the House Sergeant-at-Arms. He owns one-third of the San Francisco *Bulletin* and the *Morning Call*, and an interest in the New York *Times*.

"Mark Twain's" middle name has been a mystery. It is Samuel Longhorne Clemens. Six years ago, he was the worst-broken man in California. Prosperity makes humor a hard work, and it is to be doubted whether the householder and executor of to-day carries the light heart and easy genius of the Bohemian of former times.

STANLEY, THE CORRESPONDENT.

The most successful man in our period as a writer of the day bids fair to be Stanley, the *Herald's* traveller. He has earned all that he will make. How many of the luxurious critics who spurt elaborate periods to prove him an impostor would make his journey for his reward, even if it were insured to be successful in advance? Not inferior to his physical adventure seems to have been also his cool and intrepid mental behavior before the snob congress of London critics, slashers, and geographers. The fine irony in that sentence where he said that, if Livingstone could anticipate the meanness of the Royal geographers he would never want to quit the desert, is just what ardent and veteran youth had the right to report upon owlish bookmen. The school of reviewers in London have never confirmed any good human conviction, nor welcomed a fresh accession to the world of letters with generosity. I would rather be Stanley the correspondent, in the newness of life and exploit, and the discoverer of Livingstone, than the President of the Royal Geographical Society. Every few years, at great expense, Governments get up expeditions to recover Franklin. This man, without authority or the moral support of any public feeling,—nothing, indeed, but precarious reliance upon a newspaper connection,—passed the boundaries of the wrangling savans, pierced to the lost man's presence, and became the electric link between the discoverer and that mankind on whose errand he went.

Perfectly successful, sanguine as to the welcome society would give him, and carrying also that satisfaction, almost as good as conscience, which nobody can understand but the newsman with a piece of exclusive news,—the feeling of having made a great beat for his employer,—Stanley reappeared in the great Capital of Christianity and science, and what did he hear?

A set of magpies, with spectacles and eyeglasses screwed down into their spleens, exclaiming:

"Ho! no! Come, man, young man, you can't expect us, you know, to swallow all that, you know."

Within the proportions of his feat, Stanley's performance seems to me to have been as admirable as anything which has been done by adventure in any age. He had previously distinguished himself by sending news to the British Government from Abyssinia *via* New York, carrying the thunderbolts away from the London *Times*. And some of the criticisms upon him were pitiful enough to excite the contempt of the Arabs. It was gravely urged that he had once owed a man some money, and at another time had a draft protested. The whole history of adventure, from LaSalle to Bayard Taylor and Ralph Keeler, presents like misfortunes. A reason against Stanley, more potential than any, was that he was a New York *Herald* reporter. Science was too fastidious to take any help from that source, because it was very democratic, you know. Just as old granny *Times*, in London,—a superannuated, sermonizing, old bed-quilt of stock-jobbery and cant,—holds its nose to the *Telegraph*, which prints four copies to its one; just as the New York paragrapher, from his lunch of beans and pork, looks at the Western press with a little periwinkly stare of detraction,—so does the Society of Mutual Admiration regard the *Herald*. But that is is an old and exploded trick, wherewith conceit deludes not even itself. If the New York *Nation*, the *Times*, the *Phrenological Journal*, and the *Hearld of Health* were all to expire by sympathy simultaneously, they would not make a gap as great as the suspension of the *Herald* for one week. Enterprise is greater than criticism. The reviewer, the historian, and all the cabodle, are, after all, secondary and dependent, percentages to the great news which is the compass of all forms of action. The *Herald*, in the Stanley errand, has of itself taken a step new and magnanimous over its past record. It has not been animated by its former sensitive policy of hiding the names of its most vindicated contributors. The impersonality of journalism was always an affectation. GATH.

MRS. FAIR'S INGRATITUDE.

Judge Quint Brings a Suit Against Her for $8,075 for His Services in Her Two Trials—She Repudiates Her Agreement.

From the San Francisco Morning Call, Oct. 26.

Another phase in the affairs of Laura D. Fair! Judge Quint, to whom more than all others she owes her life, or at any rate her freedom, has felt himself compelled to bring suit against his former client to obtain from her the sums due to him for his services. The suit was filed yesterday, and Judge Quint gives the following statement of the causes which have led to its institution: The original agreement in the case of Mrs. Fair previous to her first trial, was that Judge Quint was to receive $5,000 for his services, viz: $2,500 cash, which he did receive, and $2,500 which he was to be paid after the trial, and which he has not received. This agreement was made with Mrs. Lane, on behalf of Mrs. Fair. The verdict being "Murder in the first degree," Judge Quint did not feel that it would be right for him to claim the second $2,500, and therefore he went on with the case without further reception of cash. He drew up the brief upon which the Supreme Court granted a new trial, and did the heavy work in connection with the preparations for her second trial. The result of it all was that she was acquitted as all the world knows. Last week Judge Quint went to see her, and asked for the balance of $2,500, and for $575 expenses which he incurred in going to Truckee to look into the matter of the juror Beach, in preparing the brief for the Supreme Court, in printing of documents, and in various other necessary work. To Judge Quint's amazement, Mrs. Fair repudiated the agreement. She told Mr. Quint—the man who had saved her life—that she had paid him all that his services had been worth—which in one sense is more than true. She said that she had not authorized Mrs. Lane to make any agreement on her behalf, and as to the extra expenses, she had not asked Mr. Quint to incur them, and, therefore, did not consider herself responsible for them. Judge Quint has, therefore, brought suit against her, not only for the balance due on the first trial, but also for his services in the second trial. He sues for $8,075, made up as follows:

Due on the first trial	$2,500
Extra expenses	575
Services at last trial	5,000
Total	$8,075

Judge Quint has attached her money in two banks, viz.: In the Savings and Loan Society, $6,375; and in the Odd Fellows' Bank whatever she may have there, the officers of the bank refusing to disclose the amount standing in their books to her credit. So the matter stands at present. We have heard but one opinion expressed in regard to it, and that is a fervent hope that Mr. Quint may get every cent that he has claimed.

—Dr. Uriah Farquhar, of Logansport, Ind., for many years partner of Dr. Graham N. Fitch, died on the 3d, the day after celebrating his golden wedding.

THE RESULT.

Comments of the Press.

From the Chicago Times (O'Conor and Adams).

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

Speculation upon the causes which have resulted in the utter collapse of the most fraudulent political coalition of the age is now needless. The fact, in all its overwhelming significance, is now before the country, and can no longer be a subject of dispute. It is the fact and its consequences which the country now has to consider.

And the first thing which is likely to strike the public mind in contemplating this fact is that the complete annihilation of the Greeley business is the complete annihilation of the Democratic party, which constituted the main, and the only respectable, element in that coalition. In voluntarily accepting a false position, that party staked its existence, not upon the vitality of an underlying principle, but upon one fragile and treacherous hope—success. Like desperate gamblers, the "party leaders" sought to regain past losings by betting on the turn of a false card, and lost everything. For the party organization in which they have acted the part of Generals, the game is over. No future effort of their's can resurrect the dead body. No battle-cry it is possible for them to utter can restore lost faith to the consciences of a deceived Democracy, led by false generalship into the most awful political Waterloo in history. Should they cry: "To your tents, O, Israel!" the response will come back to them: "Israel is here; but where, gentlemen, are Israel's tents? You counselled us to abandon them, and led us to this slaughter. Shall Israel put trust in false guides?" The cry would avail nothing but new disaster; for, though a portion of the Democratic Israel might give ear to it, a much larger portion than that which refused to follow false guides upon the wretched expedition of 1872 would stand aloof. The Democratic party organization of the past is dead. It is beyond the hope of resurrection. Nothing that its organic functionaries can do will ever bring it back to life and vigor again. Its elements only exist, disintegrated and dispersed.

The next fact which the public will recognize is, that the utter annihilation of the Democratic party has left nothing in its place; no organized successor to Democratic principles and purposes. For the imperfect O'Conor organization can at best be regarded only as the protest of some honest Democrats against the folly and fraud of Baltimore. As a protest, it has served the purpose of its promoters; as a party organization, or a nucleus for one, it has, for reasons wholly apart from its excellent platform of principles, failed to develop any vitality. In the utter collapse of the corrupt enterprise against which it protested, it disappears, and nothing but an attempt by the leaders in that corrupt enterprise to maintain a dead and rotten organization is likely to bring it to the surface again.

As for the little side-show organization of Republican office-seekers, who falsely style themselves "Liberals," it is a thing too utterly contemptible, in the character of its leaders, as well as in the number of its followers, to be worthy of a moment's consideration. Moreover, it expressed no living idea; it has left behind it no thought worth remembering. Even as an organized protest against the corruption and official malversation of the Washington Administration, it has proven an utter and contemptible failure. Julius Cæsar is not more defunct than it.

Thus, instead of uniting all the elements of opposition to the Washington practitioners of the pernicious paternal system (which was the original purpose and object of the Cincinnati movement), the outcome of the fradulent coalition with the chief apostle of that system and his peculiar friends, has been to remit all these elements to the state of disintegration and chaos. The result of Tuesday leaves but a single vital and energetic party organization in the United States; the organization called the Republican party; an organization teaching and practicing what all Democrats believe to be false, pernicious, and dangerous political doctrines; yet an organization rendered once more nearly absolute in power, by the marked increase of its membership in Congress,—a result of the silly scheme of sailing into power on a "tidal wave" of dishonesty.

For the millions of American citizens who are opposed to the pernicious doctrines and practices of this "ruling party," and who would rescue the country from its reckless dominion, there is no alternative to perfectly united and harmonious action. They must, somehow, find the way of coming politically together. The work of disintegration could hardly be more complete than the collapse of the fraudulent Greeley coalition has rendered it. The work of reintegration must somehow begin. Out of chaos must in some way come order.

Two conditions seem to be absolutely essential to this end:

1. The work of political reintegration must rest upon the basis of principle and honesty. Upon no other basis can reintegration proceed at all.

2. It must be a work in the hands of upright and honest men, who are not notorious as office-seekers or as politicians, else only failure will be the result. The politicians who have engineered the fradulent Greeley coalition to its appropriate end, have forfeited all claim to popular trust as political leaders. If they do not think proper to stand aside, they will again be thrust aside by popular results. Probably the majority of them will have sagacity enough to foresee, in the light of experience, that any movement in which they might, as partisans, assume the initiative, must come to a bad end. And probably they will have wisdom enough to let such foresight restrain them for some time to come, from making any generous proffer of their valuable services as party generals. In their present predicament, there would appear to be only one prudent way of personal salvation for them, and that is the way least likely to attract public attention to themselves.

Instead of a misfortune, as some men who exist by party leadership may feel inclined to think, this complete annihilation of all organized party opposition to the party of paternalism may thus turn out to be the most fortunate thing for the country and the cause of Democratic principles. It may hasten the time, by no inconsiderable number of years, when real and honest reform will be possible in our political affairs.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Liberal Republican).

There was a good deal of philosophy in the apparently absurd remark of the Irishman about his pig, that "it did not weigh as much as he expected, and he never thought it would." It is not inapplicable to the state of mind of the more sanguine friends of the Reform cause over the result of its first campaign. It has not done so well as they expected in July; but it has achieved all they ever had the right to anticipate from it. It encountered mistakes and misfortunes within itself; it was confronted by formidable prejudices and deep distrust and powerful interests from without. Its principles were more widely accepted than its candidacy. But even in the hours of its first defeat, it is only just to say that the Reform movement itself was not only a logical necessity of our political situation, but one of the most hopeful signs of our political life. Its final triumph is as inevitable as gravitation. Few people would dispute the desirability, even the necessity, of all its ends; and they have failed to be accepted now, simply because many people thought there were greater present perils than the continuance of the evils which they would reform; because others could not approve the agencies through which they were presented to the public; and again because of that great conservative power, resting in a political organization that has possessed the country for 12 years, and represented not only by long habits and opinions and strong party prejudices, but by the vast array of public officials and political leaders, whose continuance in position was felt to be dependent upon maintaining the present order. The experience of the campaign but repeats the story of the methods by which slavery so long protected itself against the logical order of progress. Slavery allied itself with a great party that had possession of the Government, and whose continued possession of the Government seemed to many honest voters more the issue, than the growth and dominance of slavery. But the reform movement against slavery went on, and so the reform movement against corruption, against centralization, against the perpetuation of the divisions and the animosities of a generation of strife, will go on. The party that has resisted it, will itself try to yield to it, as the Democratic party struggled to resist slavery and compromise with the rising feeling against it. If it fails, as the Democratic party failed, it will divide, as the Democratic party divided, and by its division, be overthrown.

From the New York Evening Post (Republican).

The Republican party is once more, and for the fourth time, installed in power by the will of the people. Its leaders, nevertheless, will make a great mistake if they permit themselves to believe that this popular vote is an absolute approval of all that they have done in the past, and a permission that they shall go on for the next four years pursuing the same course, without a most considerable change. The political campaign which is just finished should teach us, above all things else, this lesson—that, strong as the Republican party was for its noble and brilliant history of the last dozen years, it probably would not have been so successful now, but for the peculiar nature of the opposition. There can be no question that the disaffection in the dominant party was wide-spread and deep-seated. There can be no doubt that hundreds of thousands of votes were yesterday cast for the re-election of General Grant which would have been thrown against him had there been a candidate nominated at Cincinnati who commanded public respect and confidence for himself and those whom he called around him. That something was required of the Republican party more than the incompetent men who had assumed its leadership had given, was shown by the declaration made at Philadelphia. They were compelled, in obedience to the popular impulses, to promise us many important reforms, and to these promises they will be held. The mass of the people are sincerely and deeply interested in the reform of the Civil Service, and believing that the President is perfectly candid in his avowed determination to accomplish it, they will not be satisfied with a lukewarm co-operation, nor be patient with a covert hostility to it on the part of Congress. They wish to see the currency of the country once more upon a specie basis, and are far more anxious that every paper dollar afloat should have a metal dollar behind it than they are for the speedy extinguishment of the National debt. They are impatient of the taxation of the many for the benefit of the few; they are weary of the restrictions upon the industry, the trade and commerce of the country inflicted by a protective tariff, and they demand that every man shall be left to buy where he can buy cheapest, and sell where he can sell dearest, without any other interference with the laws of political economy than the exigencies of government shall make absolutely indispensable. They are inclined to believe that the Rebellion is about over, and that Congress having done all that it is called upon to do and all that it can do to restore the Southern States to self-government, that hereafter it shall let them alone. If cases shall arise where there seems good reason to doubt that the people of any State are not able to establish domestic tranquility and order, or to insure the existence of a republican form of government, the judgment of all thinking people of the North is, that it shall be first plainly evident that they of the South have had a fair chance to manage their own affairs and have failed, before there shall be any interference on the part of the government at Washington. They demand that Congress shall confine itself to legitimate legislation for the good of the whole country; that "jobbery" and "log-rolling" shall cease; that there shall be no more subsidies in money or in public lands for the benefit of individuals or of corporations, but that commerce by land and by sea shall be left to take care of itself. The majority of the North are still Republicans, but Republicans with a proviso. They have trusted their leaders heretofore, and they have shown that they will trust them still when the alternative offered was that they should put their faith in those in whom they could have no faith, and for whom they have no respect. But a grave mistake will be committed and attended with fatal consequences to the integrity of the party, if the result of this election is accepted as a sign of absolute confidence in party management. It has no such meaning. These leaders were never put so entirely on their probation. The party is on its good behavior, and it depends on the conduct of its representative acts whether it shall remain in power beyond the next term of General Grant's Administration, or whether it shall go hopelessly to pieces. That minority of earnest and thinking men who, six months ago, demanded purity in politics and a return to sound principles, is all the stronger for being purged of that element of scheming politicians who had crept in among them, and who have now gone to their own place. It is stronger to-day than ever for new accessions to its ranks, and behind it lie the fragments of a great party, whose leaders have led it to utter shipwreck. New organizations, in the nature of things, are inevitable, and the Republican party will only retain its hold upon power and command anew the confidence of the people, by showing that it is wise, and pure, and strong enough to deserve it.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser (Republican).

The foundations of the Republic are now assured. The stability of finance, trade, manufacturing, and production is now made certain. The national prosperity will be unabated. Merchants are no longer fearful because of an apprehended interference with the regular, steady, and safe progress of affairs by the hands of an inexperienced and eccentric doctrinaire. * * * Financial questions are now the first to press for attention. We need an absolute stability, free from Treasury "discretion." We need amendments to the National Banking act, in default of which we hope every National Bank in the New York Clearing House will promptly quit the National system, and reorganize under the sounder laws of this State. We need smaller balances in the Treasury, so that it may not be so constant and powerful a factor in our money market; and, as the only means to this end, we need a much smaller revenue from customs and taxes. We need a mercantile marine of our own, and consequently, the repeal of laws which forbid our citizens to buy ships where they please. Here are some of the financial questions which, from this morning, are the next in order.

From the Baltimore American (Republican.)

Now that the Republican party has vindicated its past glorious record and assured the permanency of its past accomplishments, it will show that it is indeed a party of true reform and progress. Under its firm and tolerant sway the true objects of the Cincinnati movement will reach glorious fruition, and freed from the necessity of defending the Government from the incursions of a greedy, unprincipled faction, it will address its vigorous strength to continuing its great work in behalf of the human race. Then, indeed, may we expect "good sense and justice in the management of the debt and the tariff, dignity and statesmanship in the conduct of our foreign relations, honesty in administration and relief from hack politicians," and not otherwise could these have been obtained.

A VICTORY FOR PROTECTION.

From the Philadelphia Press (Republican.)

With the triumphant re-election of President Grant, supplementing, as it does, the election of a new House of Representatives still more largely Republican than the last, the principle of protection to American industry is again completely indorsed and its perpetuity assured. Manufacturers need no longer tremble lest their business should be destroyed by an inundation of cheap foreign goods. Workingmen need no longer stand in apprehension of being left without employment and their children being obliged to go hungry in order that British factory lords may extend their markets and a few foreign traders expand their business. Capitalists, ready to invest millions in developing not only new mines in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, and Ohio, but the even richer mineral resources of many of the Southwestern States and Territories, and in establishing manufactories of various kinds all over the country, need hesitate nor hoard their money any longer through fear of financial panic, and of a return to the ruinous policy of free trade. Grant, the practical protectionist, has triumphed over Greeley, the theoretical protectionist, who suffered himself to be made the figure-head and standard-bearer of a free-trade party, the success of which would be a staggering blow to native industries by menacing our well-approved protective tariff, and a probable paralysis of the monetary interests of the country by the apprehension it would have raised that an immediate resumption of specie payments, or some other equally impracticable scheme, might be urged upon Congress. The people have declared in favor of retaining in the Presidential chair of the nation the man who has shown himself the steadfast friend not only of our beneficent industrial system, but of all the country's material interests; and of returning to the editorial chair of the New York *Tribune* the most pungent protectionist writer in America. Surely protectionists should consider this glory enough for one day.

From the Albany Argus (Democratic).

The power of the Federal Government has become so great, so far-reaching, and so absolute, that any Administration wielding it can perpetuate its control over public affairs. The civil war has accustomed the people to exhibitions of arbitrary power, at which in former times they would have revolted. The lavish expenditure of the Government has built up immense fortunes in the hands of a few men, and made the mass of the people suffering and dependent. The animosities growing out of the civil conflict survive it, and darken the judgment of men. The spirit of domination, which exists in all men, finds gratification in seeking out victims and crushing them. But above all the special interests—the organized capital in banks and railway corporations, in factories and protected industries of all kinds, which the government specially nurtured and favored during the war, have survived it, and demand and receive the same protection now. They are banded together, and if interest and inclination did not lead them, to support the Government, the central power was ready to make them realize their subserviency. The same state of affairs followed the close of the anti-Napoleonic war in England. The National debt rose annually by its hundred thousand millions. There was an issue of paper money to relieve the bankers and brokers. The nobility, comparatively poor in the last century, were enriched by offices, pensions, endowments, and opportunities of investment and speculation. The upper class of commoners realized untold wealth and bought alliances with the nobility. The corn laws kept the land owners in sympathy with the Government. The corn-eaters starved. There was a prosperity among the upper classes greater even than that of our own now; but never was there more suffering among the poor, never so many crimes against property and life. The inequalities of the law and the injustice of Government, made imperative the reform movement. It was bold and honest; and was again and again repulsed by the organized power of Government. But it drew the young men to it. It won, step by step, victories; it conquered public opinion faster than it did votes; but at last it had control of both. It has governed England for forty years, with occasional losses of power, which were only temporary. But no measure of reform that it ever succeeded in establishing was ever overturned. Such is to be our history. The vote of Tuesday is no measure of public opinion. We have access to the popular ear and heart. The thin partition that separates parties will be broken in the next impulsive movement of the people. Our success is postponed, but only for a brief time. Napoleon was stronger than Grant; but how long did it take to sweep him and his cohorts out of power. Tweed wielded as large a machinery of corruption as Grant; yet his days are now passed in seeking escape from prison.

From the Pittsburgh Post (Democratic).

Grant has been re-elected, and the Radicals are to fulfil their promises. We are to have the much-praised reform in the Civil Service; men are no longer to be appointed to office as a reward for party service, but on account of character and fitness. All mere party men are to be removed *instanter*, and the very best men are to take their places. Then we are to have an uninterrupted series of good times. Prosperity is to flow among us like a river, bearing upon its surface multitudinous greenbacks, issued in quantities to suit borrowers. Everything is to be in demand at high prices, and everybody is to have plenty of money to buy everything with; and if that isn't sufficient, Grant will issue the balance of that $44,000,000, and just as many more as may be required. The horse disease will now disappear, and the health of man and beast be uninterrupted; and yet doctors will prosper and the sale of quack medicines be uninterrupted. Pittsburgh coal men will sell at high prices, and the Cincinnati coal consumers be enabled to purchase at low figures. We will all of us make money off everybody else, and Grant will enjoy his cigars and continue to rake in his presents and take care of the Dents.

From the Louisville Ledger (Bourbon).

There can be no doubt as to the meaning of the result of yesterday's election. It means that an honest, open, manly, straightforward Democratic fight was the only course which gave any promise of success, and that Grant will reign supreme in this country until he is met by a solid alignment, under the old banner of honesty, economy, and equality, borne by standard-bearers who are known to represent its mottoes, and not by those who have spent a life in warring upon them, and have retracted or modified nothing. It means that the Liberal movement, so-called, was a sham, a fraud, a weak device of small men, and has collapsed utterly. It means that now is the time for the Democracy to cry "*Radicious.*"

From the New York Tribune (Liberal Republican).

In 1856 a coalition of parties sprang into the field with great enthusiasm, and nominated a National ticket. For a time the enthusiasm of its origin was infectious, and it promised to sweep the country. But in October it was crushed in Pennsylvania, and the overwhelming defeat which naturally followed, a month afterward, was supposed to have destroyed it. Four years later it ruled the country. Defeat had consolidated it into the party of victory. Whether yesterday's defeat is to have a similar result may not be confidently asserted; but it is certain that nothing which occurred yesterday proves more against the future success of the Liberal party than the election of James Buchanan proved against the future success of the Republican party.

From the New York Sun (Liberal Republican).

The returns from the several States show that the Liberals have been faithful to their pledges, but that a sufficient number of Democrats have abstained from voting or have voted for Grant and Wilson to give them a decisive majority. By their contentions and divisions the Democrats enabled the Republicans to elect Lincoln in 1860, and again in 1864, and Grant in 1868. But never before did a portion of the Democratic party contribute so much and so directly to the defeat of their Presidential candidate as in the contest which has just closed. Not only did a large body of Democrats refrain from voting for Mr. Greeley, but another large body of them voted for General Grant; and to these two classes, rather than to the Republican party, he is indebted for his election to a second term.

From the New York Herald (Independent.)

To General Grant his triumphant re-election is a popular indorsement of his administration of which he may well be proud. But he should now aim at something higher than Mr. Fish's policy of peace with foreign nations at any cost, and at something better than Mr. Boutwell's game of bluff with the gold gamblers of Wall street. We think the country has the right to expect, and will expect, with the second inauguration of General Grant on the 4th of March, a new Cabinet and a new policy, especially in our relations with Spain and Mexico, which will put the "Great Republic" on the high road to the fulfilment of its "manifest destiny."

From the New York Times (Republican).

We have not the slightest doubt that we can get from General Grant one of the best administrations the country has ever seen. He is a man of great shrewdness and sagacity, and it would be strange, indeed, if he were not actuated by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the country, and thus incidentally to vindicate his own great fame. As he has himself told the people, he will avoid errors such as a man new to politics naturally commits, and if any changes are made in his Cabinet, they will doubtless be in the direction of the public wishes. He is entitled now to open and generous treatment. Undoubtedly, the people will expect that he shall receive fair play,—that the Schurz and Fenton factions shall cease to throw hindrances and embarrassments in his path, and that the unsuccessful war against him of this year shall not be transferred to Congress, to the great injury of the people and the obstruction of all important business. It is quite possible that, before a month is over, the *Tribune* and Fenton,—convertible terms—will be scheming for more "Congressional Committees of Inquiry." On all such attempts the public will certainly look with disfavor. The Greeleyites have made an appeal to the nation, have greatly disturbed the business of the country for many months, are responsible for much confusion and uproar, and now will be expected to allow the business of the country to go on in peace. They sprang a plot upon the country, solely for the purpose of reviving secession passions in the South, of restoring to power a reckless party, and of gratifying the personal ambition of an elderly gentleman, spoiled by his popularity as a journalist. Greeleyism was understood at the South to mean nothing more nor less than secession. Had Greeley been elected, we should inevitably have had outbreaks all over the South, and Greeley himself would have been powerless to restrain them. We have escaped this peril, and now the country ought not to be thrown into further agitation by the bitterness and disappointment of a disgraceful faction. The people want peace. The contest has been prolonged, and every issue that the Greeleyites could raise has been fairly, fully, and patiently heard and tried. Their arguments, their tricks, and their pretences, have all had a good chance. Judgment has gone against them, and now it is their duty to refrain from striving to unsettle private and public business, and to acquiesce in the decision of the vast majority of the people.

From the New York World (Democratic).

The cause of this deplorable discomfiture lies farther back than the nomination of Mr. Greeley. It was doubtless a mistake, even under the circumstances which existed last May and June, to take up Mr. Greeley; but the real source of weakness was in the circumstances themselves which rendered such a nomination possible. "The cause of the cause is the cause of the thing caused." If the Democratic party had not been reduced to a feeling bordering on despair by previous untoward events, it would not have tolerated for an instant a candidate whose whole past history represented everything which was hostile to Democratic ideas of the philosophy, functions, and limitations of government. The true explanation of this defeat is not to be found in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, but in that previous letting down of party hope and spirit which reconciled our National Convention to an act of sheer desperation. The wings of the Democratic party were clipped by the astounding frauds and corruption of the Tammany Ring. Had it not been for the shameful exposures which cost us the State election last year, we should easily have succeeded in this Presidential contest. The Tammany frauds were the source of all our woes. New York was the chief citadel of the Democratic party; and it is creditable to the moral sentiment of the country that the hideous revelations of last year brought the Democratic party into disrepute. Had it not been for the weakening, prostrating effect of those revelations, the Democracy, with all the omens in its favor, would have disdained to go outside of its own organization for a candidate. It is not Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, but the previous demoralization which rendered such a nomination possible, that has cost us this election. The Democratic party of the United States has met an inglorious defeat in this Presidential election, solely because the *World* was not properly supported in its vehement onslaughts upon the Tweed Ring in the winter of 1870, when the Democratic party had control of the New York Legislature. We warned the party at the time of this very consequence; but our vehement appeals were ineffectual, and the Democracy must now eat the bitter fruits. Had our Young Democracy fight, our "war to the knife," succeeded in the winter of 1870, the Democratic party would have gone proudly into this Presidential canvass with a victorious sense of conscious strength and a candidate from its own ranks, and have easily borne down all obstacles.

THE FISHING SEASON OF 1872.

The Profits and Losses.

From the Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser.

The fishing season of 1872, now nearly closed, has proved moderately successful, and has been prosecuted at a far less sacrifice of life and property than attended the business last year, when there were twenty vessels and one hundred and forty lives lost, against ten vessels and sixty-two lives thus far this year. The heviest losses have been in the bank fishery, five vessels and forty-eight lives having been lost, while the losses on Georges have been much less than for several years past, only one vessel and eleven lives having been sacrificed. Four vessels and two lives have been lost in the shore fishery. The mackerel catch has been very light, probably 25,000 barrels less than last year; but the bankers have been very successful, and the quantity of fish landed has been greatly in excess of any former year. As a whole, the present season will wind up more favorably than the last. Below we give a brief summary of the different branches or the fisheries the present season:

The shore winter fishery was very extensively prosecuted, and most of the fleet made a very fair season's work, considering the very unfavorable weather most of the time. Prices ruled high through March and April, which very materially helped out the business. One vessel was lost,—the Herman E. Pool, which was driven out of the harbor during the gale of Feb. 8. Two of the crew of the schooner Oceanus were lost while visiting their trawls, which were the only disasters attending the business.

The Grand Menan and Newfoundland herring fishery proved moderately remunerative. Twenty-five vessels were engaged in the former and eighteen in the latter branch. The business was prosecuted without disaster to the fleet, save the loss of one of the crew of the schooner General Grant, on her homeward passage from Newfoundland.

The Georges fishery has been prosecuted by a less number of vessels than last season. About one hundred were in the business during the winter and spring months, and some fifty have continued in it through the entire season. The catch, although not so large as that of last year, has been a very fair one, and prices have averaged much better. Taking into consideration the small number of disasters attending the business, the season has been an unusually successful one. Only one schooner (the Matchless) and eleven lives have been lost.

The bank fishery has been very extensively prosecuted this season, and has proved the most extensively remunerative. Codfish were never more plenty, and the large fleet which have made salt trips have procured immense fares, some of them making three trips, and the voyages have been uniformly good. The fresh halibut fleet have brought in very fair trips. The catch has not been quite as large as that of last season, but prices have ruled higher, and the fleet will average a very fair year's work. Some of the vessels have made unusually good stocks. The business, however, has not been without its drawbacks, five vessels and forty-eight lives having been lost during the season. The vessels lost were the Messenger, Franklin Snow, White Eagle, Southern Cross, and Josephine. The crews of the two last boats were saved. Twelve men were lost from their dories.

The shore mackerel fishery was prosecuted by about 150 vessels, a large portion of them seiners. The catch has been light and rather uneven, about half the fleet doing moderately well, and the remainder very poorly. The catch during the last two months has been remarkably light, and the business winds up slim. The scarcity has caused a good demand, and fares have been sold as fast as they arrived at remunerative prices.

The Bay fleet has been very small this season, only about sixty vessels being engaged in the business. Most of these have secured good fares, and some eight or ten vessels have made two trips. There are about fifteen sail to arrive, which will soon be along. No seizures have been made this season, and the business has been free from disaster or loss of life. The catch of both bay and shore mackerel has been so light that there will be none remaining over in the market until another season, as has been the case for several years past. Prices are steadily advancing, and the vessels yet to arrive from the bay will come in on a good market.

The Greenland halibut fishery was prosecuted this season by six vessels, three belonging to this port and three in Boston. The fleet was quite successful, all obtaining good fares, and there was no loss of life or property attending the business.

The Menhaden fishery was prosecuted by about forty vessels. The catch was smaller than last year, and prices ruled low, consequently the business did not prove very remunerative to most of the fleet. One schooner (the G. W. Clifford) was lost off Harpswell. Crew saved. Schooner Tivano and boat Signal, employed in the shore fishery, were also lost. Crews saved.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

Destruction of Property in Italy—Immense Rise in the Rivers of France.

The Genoa *Gazette* of the 19th has the following concerning the flood at and near that city:

"The deluge of rain that fell last night has done considerable damage. A part of the house now being built for M. Gambaro, between the Via Caffaro and the St. Gerolamo Hill, fell to the ground, causing great alarm to the occupants of the neighboring dwellings, who were forced to escape at 1 in the morning, and go and seek a refuge where they could. The wall of Mme. Torre's garden in the Via Cavalletto was also thrown down, and a body has been found under the ruins. The Brignole tunnel, near the Sant Ugo pits, crumbled to the ground, and ten railway wagons were crushed; the loss is estimated at 50,000 francs. At l'Acquaverde, M. Della Beffa's manufactory of agricultural implements was inundated. The Celesia garden in the Via Assarotti has been partly destroyed. All the floors of a house in the course of erection at the extremity of the bridge of Carignano fell in, but, fortunately, the walls have not suffered. The trains have all ceased running. The one which left for Piedmont was forced to stop at Novi, the waters of the Tanaro having cut the line at Alexandria to the railway is clear from Genoa to Voltri, and between Albenga and Ventimiglia. On the other points the service is interrupted by the inundations. Two bridges have been carried away between Voltri and Savona. On the eastern line, the rain caused some damage last night between Quarto al Mare and Quinto, and the circulation of trains is suspended. A bridge is also said to have been destroyed on that part of the railway."

Galignani's Messenger of Oct. 24 publishes the following general review of the flood in France:

"The waters, which had manifested a tendency to decline, have again begun to rise. The elevation of the Rhone in the Gard increased on Sunday night more than could have been anticipated, but no dyke has as yet given way. Every precautionary arrangement has been made to assist the inundated in case of need. The level of the Loire begins to subside slowly, but the Tarn and its confluents are much swollen. The Thoret, in the arrondissement of Castres, has overflown and done much mischief; at Carmaux (Tarn) the Ceron has reached an unprecedented height; more than forty houses are invaded by the waters, and some cottages have fallen in, but, fortunately, no lives are lost. At Orbieu, arrondissement of Narbonne, near Carcassonne, the railway has been invaded, and the passage of the trains is momentarily suspended. At Beaucaire (Gard) the Rhone had risen to a height of twenty-three feet at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. The villages of Camps and Vallabregne are inundated. A convoy of provisions was sent on the same day to the inhabitants blocked up by the waters. The railway line between Alais and Villeforte is intercepted. The overflow of the Saone has not produced any serious disaster. The rising of the Lot continues, without being too serious. The railway line, however, was cut on Sunday by the waters at Vivies (Ariege). At Bordeaux the rise is signalized in the Garonne; and a similar result was expected for the next day at La Reole."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

St. Louis paid $275,204 Internal Revenue in October.

—The progress of the Hoosac Tunnel at the east end for October was 125 feet.

—Charleston, S. C., has been free from yellow fever this season, not one death from that disease having occurred.

—A son of the Hon. W. W. Sedgwick, of Sycamore, Ill., was recently choked to death by a piece of meat.

—French and English physicians almost universally prescribe a free use of lemon juice for the rheumatism.

—At last the Arizona diamond excitement is over, and the speculators are now looking for a suitable place to locate a large gold hill.

—The centenary of Linnæus' death will be celebrated at Stockholm on the 10th of January, 1873, when a statue of the great Swedish naturalist will be unveiled.

—The Dutch are constructing a new canal running nearly east from the Zuyder Zee, at Schellingnonde, to the North Sea, at [illegible], to cost about $15,000,000.

—An American journal is to be published in the Eternal City under the editorial management of Mr. Daniels, brother of the former United States Minister resident at Turin.

—At Mendota, Ill., three young men shooting at a mark on Sunday shot a little girl, [illegible] Druker, dangerously in the hip. A son of Mr. Church was also accidently shot by his brother.

—One of the most heartless jokes, if it be proper to apply the name joke to it, was perpetrated at St. Albans, Vt., the other night, a wretch making an effigy of a child which died a few days before, and placing it at front door of the parents' dwelling, ringing bell, and then sneaking away.

—The other day, the Kentucky Court of Appeals refused an application for an injunction to prohibit the imitation of the trade-mark of the noted "Bloom of Youth," on the ground that it was a poisonous and deleterious compound, over which equity could not extend its protecting arm.

—A vignette of the late Thaddeus Stevens, the "Great Commoner" of Pennsylvania, has just been completed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the Treasury Department, and will be used upon either the national currency or revenue stamps. The likeness is perfect, and the work is pronounced as one of the finest pieces of engraving ever executed.

—The learned city editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* talks of a sewer in that city with a radius of twelve feet in the clear. A sewer twenty-four feet in diameter *would* be a big thing; but the reading of the matter shows that the *Commercial* meant the diameter and not the radius, a difference of enormous degree.

—At San Francisco, the 4th, the Brotherton brothers, convicted and under sentence for forgery, a man named Riley, and another prisoner, bucked and gagged the jailer, and, putting a pistol at his head threatened to kill him if he gave the alarm. They then scaled the walls and escaped. Officers were soon in pursuit. Sheriff Adams offers $4,000 for the recapture of the Brotherton brothers.

—Mrs. Drake, a widow lady of Muhlenburg County, Ky., has in her possession an apple which has been in existence since the beginning of the Revolutionary war. The Greenville *Gazette* gives this account of it: "The soldier, Mr. Drake, received the apple from his betrothed just as he departed for the army of Washington; kept it during the whole war, returned after the surrender of Yorktown, married the fair donor. The apple is sacredly preserved in the family. It is dry and shrivelled, nothing remaining but the woody fibre. The heir-loom is highly prized by every member of the family."

—It was Falstaff who admitted having stolen a man's deer, but pleaded in mitigation that he had not kissed the keeper's daughter. This had been considerably exceeded by Mr. M. C. H. Fitzgibbon, of St. Louis, who, on being charged with having received, for work done on the new jail, "15,824.03% more than it was reasonably worth," defended himself by the allegation that the expenses of the commission of investigation will exceed $10,000. The expense of convicting a culprit has never yet been pleaded in mitigation by him.

—In Dr. Carl Both's "Small-pox: the Predisposing Conditions and Their Prevention," just out in Boston, the theory is advanced that this dreadful disease is provoked by too much albumen and too little salt in the blood. The author asserts that wherever from any cause salt has become scarce we find small-pox a regular visitant. If people would drink less tea, coffee, and alcohol, eat less sugar, and more salted food, they would get the proper balance in the blood, and could not take the small-pox or any contagious disease. So says Dr. Both.

PERSONAL.

General P. Sydney Post, Consul at Vienna, came home to vote in Galesburg, Ill.

—Miss Nellie Grant, it is said, will return to Europe with friends soon after the Christmas holidays.

—"Gail Hamilton" is going to spend the winter with Speaker Blaine's family in Washington.

—Mrs. Vincent Colyer, whose tragic death was announced a few days ago, was a grand-niece of John Hancock.

—Lewis Carusi, a Sicilian, who taught dancing at Washington for nearly half a century, died there last week in his 73d year.

—Mr. Betournay, of Montreal, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Queen's Bench of Manitoba.

—Judge Blackman, of the Niles (Mich.) Circuit, has resigned because of insufficient salary, and while the appointment goes begging, the duties are temporarily assigned to Judge Brown, of Kalamazoo.

—M. Picard, the French Minister at Brussels, has been the victim of a forged letter of resignation, and the fact was discovered when President Thiers summoned him to Paris to give his reasons for resigning.

—Marshall Lebœuf, Napoleon's Minister of War, who said in July, 1870, that the French army was prepared for Germany to the "last button of the last gaiter, is, according to *La Français*, in a state of mind bordering on insanity.

—Emelio Castelar and King Amadeus, of Spain, met recently, in a side-path in the Madrid Pardo. The King, who had never been introduced to Castelar, approached the great Republican orator, and, shaking his hand, said to him: "Senor, I admire your genius." "And I," replied Castelar, "admire your Majesty's courage."

—The First Methodist Church at Fond du Lac, Wis.,—a handsome brick structure,—was dedicated on Wednesday evening, the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., of Chicago, preaching the discourse.

—It would make some of our fine ladies stare to see Lady Dufferin promenading the streets to-day, doing her shopping. She dresses plainly and sensibly, wears thick-soled boots, and does not fear a walk from one end of the city to the other, or face the muddiest crossing on Sparks street.—*Ottawa (Can.) Citizen.*

—Edward Hitchcock, the eldest son of the "Doctor" of Amherst College, arrived home from Labrador, where he has been spending the summer, on Saturday. On his home trip he was shipwrecked on the 3d of October, losing the whole of the valuable collection of natural history specimens that he had collected during his absence.

—The friends of Professor Stowe will be happy to learn that the illness by which he was recently attacked, at Amherst, Mass., was not paralysis, but a congestive chill, the sequence of a malarial fever which he contracted by remaining too long in a Southern climate, and exposing himself by labor while there. On the next day after the attack, Professor Stowe was able to ride to the Sanitarium of Dr. Rhodes, near Amherst, where he has since been steadily gaining.

Ether Versus Chloroform.

From the British Medical Journal.

If the force of statistics be of any value, ether, beyond question, is the agent which presents the most powerful claims, and must obtain our confidence as the safest anæsthetic. The reports at the Medical Society of Virginia during this session are conclusive. By combining American and British statistics the result is found to be as follows:

Agent employed.	Deaths.	Inhalations.
Ether	4 to	92,815, or 1 in 23,204
Chloroform	53 to	152,260, or 1 in 2,873
Mixture of chloroform and ether	2 to	11,176, or 1 in 5,588
Bichloride of methylene	3 to	10,000, or 1 in [illegible]

It is thus proved statistically that chloroform is eight times as dangerous as ether, twice as dangerous as a mixture of chloroform and ether, and, as far as experience goes, it is more dangerous than bichloride of methylene; in fact, chloroform is the most dangerous of all the anæsthetic agents in use. If statistics are of any value, these should be startling and impressive ones. The report of the London Chloroform Committee states the result of careful investigation, that "ether is less dangerous than chloroform;" and that "with every care, and the most exact dilution of the chloroform vapor, the state of insensibility may pass in a few moments into one of imminent death;" and the latest surgical work from America advocates ether as the most suitable anæsthetic.

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So says Dr. Bath.

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TEN JOURNAL CONTEMPT CASE

Opinion of the Supreme Court Therein.

Dissenting Opinion of Justice Scott.

Fining of the Respondents.

On Wednesday last, the case of The People vs. Charles L. Wilson and Andrew Shuman, being under advisement, in the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, the argument of the Attorney General was read, and the opinion of the Court delivered by Chief Justice Lawrence. Separate opinions were delivered by Judges McAllister and Thornton, concurring in the judgment of the Chief Justice. Judge Walker concurred without filing any opinion. Judge Scott read a dissenting opinion. Judges Sheldon and Breese dissented. We publish the opinion of the Court, together with the dissenting opinion of Judge Scott:

OPINION BY LAWRENCE, C.

The respondents, Charles L. Wilson and Andrew Shuman, have been placed under a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them for contempt. The information filed by the Attorney General, upon which the rule was made, set forth that one of the respondents is the proprietor, and the other the chief editor, of a newspaper published in the City of Chicago, called the *Chicago Evening Journal*; and presented, as a ground for this proceeding, an editorial article published in that paper on the 16th day of October. The article was set out at length in the information. It is entitled "The Case of Rafferty." Rafferty had recently been tried for murder in Cook County, found guilty, and sentenced to death. A writ of error, staying the execution of the sentence until the further order of this Court, had been granted, and this writ of error was pending and undetermined before us at the date of the publication. The article published is as follows:

THE CASE OF RAFFERTY.

At the time a writ of supersedeas was granted in the case of the murderer Chris. Rafferty, the public was thoroughly assured that the matter would be examined fully by the Supreme Court and decided at once; that speedily the hanging of this notorious human butcher would not be delayed for a single day. These speedy ways, however, and we hear of nothing definite being done. Rafferty's counsel seems to be studying the question of delay, and evidently with success. The stiff-necked who contributed fourteen hundred dollars to defend the murderer of Officer Hanson, are entitled to demonstrate that "hanging is played out" may now congratulate themselves on the success of their game. Their money is spending splendidly. We have no hesitancy in prophesying clear through to the end of January as to what will be done with Rafferty. He will be granted a new trial. He will be tried some years hence, while he is yet of two. He will be sentenced to imprisonment for a year or two. He will be pardoned out, and Rafferty lives. Eventually he will be pardoned out. And this in spite of all our public meetings, resolutions, committees, virtuous indignation, and what not. And why? Because the sum of $1,400 is enough, nowadays, to enable a man to purchase immunity from the consequences of any crime.

If next winter's session of the Legislature does not hermetically seal up every chink and loophole through which murderers now escape, it will deserve the bitter censure of every honest citizen in Illinois. We must overhaul our mode of procedure in murder trials. The criminal should be tried at once, and, when found guilty, should be hanged at once, and without delay. Behind the latter, as they are a contempt when they are *calculated* to have that effect. The difference is radical, and marks precisely the difference between the guilt or innocence of the respondents in this case. They swear to a state which could require us to say that we have actually been impeded, embarrassed, or obstructed in the administration of justice, before the respondents guilty of contempt. The true test is, not whether the Court has been weak or strong enough to be actually impressed by a publication, but whether it was the object and tendency of the publication to produce such an effect.

It need hardly be said that we cannot accept, as a reason for discharging the rule, the disclaimer, in the answers, of any intentional disrespect, or any design to embarrass the administration of justice. The meaning and intent of the respondent must be determined by a fair interpretation of the language they have used. They cannot now escape the responsibility by saying that their words did not mean what any reader must have understood them as meaning.

No candid man can deny that the article in question was well calculated to make upon the public mind the impression that the Court, in a pending case, was influenced by passion in its judicial action, and that it could be so influenced in other cases. Neither can it be denied that the article seeks to intimidate the Court as to the judgment to be pronounced in the case then pending, and involving the life or death of a human being. The article declares that money raised for Rafferty "is operating splendidly," predicts that he will be granted a new trial; and avers that "The sum of fourteen hundred dollars is enough nowadays to enable a man to purchase immunity from the consequences of any crime," and that "The Courts are now completely in the control of corrupt and degraded lawyers,—the jackals of the legal profession." This language will bear but one construction.

We shall not stop to cite and discuss the authorities bearing on the law of contempt, as that has been performed by another member of the Court. I merely quote the rule as laid down by Bishop, an American writer, in his work on Criminal Law, Section 216. He uses the following language:

"According to the general doctrine, any publication, whether by parties or strangers, which concerns a case pending in Court, and has a tendency to prejudice the public concerning its merits, and to corrupt the administration of justice, or which reflects on the tribunal or its proceedings, or on the parties, the jurors, the witnesses, or the counsel, may be visited as a contempt."

Whether tested by this common law definition, or by the rule laid down by this Court in the case of Stuart, already cited, there is no room for doubt that the article in question must be held a contempt of flagrant character. It related to a case in Court, involving, in its final issues, a human life. The answers of the respondents state that, at the time of the publication, "There was an intense excitement in the community, and particularly in the City of Chicago, on account of frequent murders, and the escape of the perpetrators thereof." This is no doubt true, and this article seems to have been studiously written with a view to direct popular clamor against this Court, and compel it either to affirm the judgment sending Rafferty to execution, or incur the imputation of bribery, and the clamor of an angry city, to be echoed throughout the State by a portion of the Chicago press. The demand was, not that we should calmly examine the record of Rafferty's trial, to see whether his conviction had been legal, but that we should give him over to execution because there was such impunity for crime in the City of Chicago, that it was necessary some man should be immediately hung. We have since examined the record of this man's conviction, and reversed the judgment,—all the members of the Court holding that a plain provision of the statute had been violated on his trial.

Let us say here, and so plainly that our position can be misrepresented only by malice or gross stupidity, that we do not deprecate, nor should we claim the right to furnish, any criticism the press may choose to publish upon our decisions, opinions, or official conduct, in regard to cases that have passed from our jurisdiction, so long as our action is correctly stated, and our official integrity is not impeached. The respondents are correct in saying, in their answers, that they have a right to examine the proceedings of any and every department of the Government. Far be it from us to deny that right. Such freedom of the press is indispensable to the preservation of the freedom of the people. But, certainly, neither these respondents, nor any intelligent person connected with the press, and having a just idea of its responsibilities, as well as its powers, will claim that it may seek to control the administration of justice, or influence the decision of pending causes.

A Court will, of course, endeavor to remain wholly uninfluenced by publications like that under consideration; but will the community believe that it is able to do so? Can it even be certain in regard to itself? Can men always be sure of this mental poise? A timid man might be influenced to yield, while a combative man would be driven in the opposite direction. Whether the actual influence is on one side or the other, so far as it is felt at all, it becomes dangerous to the administration of justice. Even if a Court is happily composed of Judges of such firm and equal temper that they remain wholly uninfluenced in either direction, nevertheless, a disturbing element has been thrown into the council-chamber, which it is the wise policy of the law to exclude.

Regard it in whatever light we may, we cannot but consider the article in question as *calculated* to embarrass the administration of justice, whether it has, in fact, done so or not, and, therefore, as falling directly within the definition of punishable contempts announced by this Court in the case of Stuart *v.* The People. It is a contempt because, in a pending case of the gravest magnitude, it reflects upon the action of the Court, impeaches its integrity, and seeks to intimidate it by the threat of popular clamor.

It may be said that, so long as the Court was conscious it had not been frightened from its propriety by the article in question, the wiser course would have been to pass it in silence. So far as we are personally concerned, we should have preferred to do so. We desire no controversy with the press. But a majority of the Court were of opinion that this publication could not be disregarded without infidelity to our duty. By our relations to the Bar, to the suitors in our Court, to the entire Judiciary of the State, and to the State itself, we felt constrained to call the persons responsible for this publication to account.

It may further be said that this article could do no permanent injury to a Court strong in the consciousness of its own integrity, and in the confidence reposed in it by the people, and therefore, the publication was unworthy of notice. It is quite time that a solitary paragraph, under ordinary circumstances, would have probably been innocuous. It is to be observed, however, that the answers of the respondents speak of the existing excitement in Chicago in regard to unpunished crime, and, in the state of the public mind, there was great probability that this article would win a ready credence if permitted to go unchallenged. Public meetings had been held. Committees had been appointed to aid in the suppression of crime. The papers of Chicago, circulating throughout the State and the Northwest, had called attention to this subject. It was made a frequent topic of discussion in the public prints; and when, finally, this article appeared, in a paper of noted sobriety and respectability, containing charges and imputations against this Court, which were simply infamous, the majority of this Court felt that it was necessary for the good name of the State, within and without its borders, and necessary in order to preserve the confidence of the people wholly unshaken in this Court, to request the Attorney General to move for a rule against the respondents. The majority of the Court still think they have acted wisely. We have been controlled by no feeling of personal malignity, and do not propose to inflict a severe punishment. We wish to call the attention of the press to the limits which circumscribe their comments on judicial proceedings, and to remind them of the obligations imposed upon them by the great power which they confessedly wield. Especially do we desire to keep the judicial reputation of the State free from the appearance of dishonor, and to prevent the growth of that distrust, in the minds of our own people, that would certainly follow the circulation of articles like the one under consideration, if permitted to go unrebuked. The loss of public confidence in our integrity would be a calamity little less than the loss of official integrity itself. The pomp and circumstance which in England aid to exalt both the Courts and the law with dignity and power are not in consonance with our Republican forms of government. In this country, the power of the Judiciary rests upon the faith of the people in its integrity and intelligence. Take away this faith, and the moral influence of the Courts is gone, and the popular respect for law impaired. Law, with us, is an abstraction. It is personified in the Courts as its ministers; but its efficacy depends upon the moral convictions of the people. When confidence in the Courts is gone, respect for the law itself will speedily disappear, and society will become the prey of fraud, violence, and crime.

The one element in Government and society which the American people desire, over all things else, to keep free from the taint of suspicion, is the administration of justice in the Courts. So long as this is kept pure, a community may undergo extreme misgovernment, and still prosper. But, when these tribunals have become corrupt, and public confidence in them is destroyed, the last calamity has come upon a people, and the object of its social organization has failed. The protection of life, liberty, and property is the final aim of all government. This is accomplished by an honest administration of just laws. The people, by their representatives, may be relied upon to pass such laws; but, unless they are honestly administered, neither life, liberty, nor prosperity enjoys the security which it is the object of government and society to give. If the time shall unhappily ever come when the Judiciary of this State has become hopelessly corrupt, and justice is bought and sold, the loss of its moral and material well-being will as certainly follow as the night follows day.

We are glad to say that, for more than half a century, the Judiciary of this State has not only enjoyed the confidence of the people, but also has received the support of the press. Never before, so far as the members of this Court are aware, has the integrity of this tribunal been assailed by a public journal. The respectability of the paper in which the article in question has appeared, and the circumstances surrounding its publication, have given it a gravity which a casual article of like import would not possess. We have personally felt great reluctance to taking notice of the publication, but our consciousness of the mischief that may be done in embarrassing the administration of justice, and impairing the moral authority of the Judiciary throughout the State, if this article is to stand as an unpunished precedent, has compelled us to issue the rule, and now compels us to order an attachment.

It is the judgment of the majority of the Court that an attachment issue against Charles L. Wilson and Andrew Shuman, returnable forthwith.

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUDGE SCOTT.

Having been opposed, in the first instance, to issuing the rule to show cause, I am of opinion, after more mature reflection, that the rule should not be made absolute.

Whatever may be the true construction of the article set out in the information, the respondents have both denied, under oath, any purpose, in its publication, to obstruct or influence the administration of the law, or any intention to reflect upon the integrity of any member of the Court; and this, it seems to me, is all that they ought to be required to do. No public good can possibly result from pressing the matter further.

Independently of the disclaimer on the part of the respondents, I am unable to perceive how the article in question could, in any manner, affect, hinder, or obstruct the administration of the law in this Court. The newspaper in which the paragraph was printed was published in a city distant from the one where this Court is now holding its sessions, and it was not thrust upon the attention of the Court by the respondents or any one else. It is unlike the objectionable article in the case of Stuart *vs.* The People, 3 Scam., 397, which was published in the city where an important trial was pending before a jury, and which, with some propriety, could be said to be a constructive contempt, committed in the presence of the Court. If it is anything more than simply an unjust criticism on the Court, in reference to a cause then pending, the most unfavorable view that can be taken is, that it is a constructive contempt, and, as such, it could not, directly or indirectly, affect the administration of justice in an Appellate Court. I should be very unwilling to admit that it could have any such effect. It seems to me that the majority of the Court have attached an undue importance to a mere newspaper paragraph.

From an early period in the history of our jurisprudence, the power has been conceded to all Courts of general jurisdiction to punish, in a summary manner, contempts committed in their presence. The right rests on the necessity that was found to exist, to enable Courts to *administer* the law without interruption or improper interference, and to maintain their own dignity. So indispensable is this power that its just exercise, so far as it may be necessary for the due protection of the Court, has never been questioned.

The Legislature has provided that the Supreme and Circuit Courts may punish parties for contempts committed against them while sitting; and it is a very grave question whether it was not the intention, by implication, to limit the power of Courts to punish for contempts to such as should be committed in their presence.

I am not, however, unmindful that Courts of the highest authority, in this country and in England, have assumed jurisdiction to punish, in a summary manner, and on their own motion, what are termed constructive contempts,—such as one is sought to be set forth in the information filed.

The exercise of this extraordinary power by a Court of final jurisdiction has ever been regarded as of questionable authority, and one liable to great abuse, and which might become dangerous to the liberty of the citizen. Its exercise by the Courts in this country has been tolerated, rather than conceded by constitutional provisions or legislative enactments. The objection proceeds on the ground that the Court ought not to assume to be the judge of the offence against itself, and of the mode and measure of redress, when the law has provided, and when, in the very nature of things, there can be no mode of reviewing the action of the Court in the premises. There has always existed a jealousy against the exercise of arbitrary power, by any tribunal, supposed to be derived from common law sources, and not expressly granted by Legislative Assemblies.

It must be conceded that public journals have the right to criticise threats of all public officers —Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. It is a constitutional privilege that even the Legislature cannot abridge. Such criticism should always be just, and with a view to promote the public good. In case the conduct of any public officer is wilfully corrupt, no measure of condemnation can be too severe; but, when the misconduct is simply an honest error of judgment, the condemnation ought to be mingled with charity. The public have a profound interest in the good name and fame of their Courts of justice, especially of the Courts of last resort. Everything that affects the well-being of organized society, the rights of property, and the liberty of the citizen, is submitted to their final decision. The confidence of the public in Courts should not be wantonly impaired. It is all-important to the due and efficient administration of justice that the Courts of last resort should have, in the first instance, the entire confidence of the people whose laws they administer. All good citizens will admit that he who wilfully and wantonly assails the Courts by groundless accusations, and thereby weakens the public confidence in them, commits a great wrong, not alone against the Courts, but against the people of the Commonwealth.

But who shall furnish the remedy? Shall the Court that is assailed? or, shall the Legislative power of the State? In my judgment, for several grave and politic reasons why the Legislative power alone should provide the remedy, if any shall be found to be necessary. It is far better that the Judges of the Courts should endure unjust criticism, and even slanderous accusations, than to interfere, of their own motion, to redress the offence against themselves, when the offence complained of was not committed in their immediate presence.

It is a matter of public history that it has been the policy of the people, in this country, to uphold and maintain the authority and dignity of the Courts. If a contrary policy should ever be inaugurated in this State, to such an extent as to seriously affect the reputation, or impair the efficiency of our Courts in the administration of the law, I have no doubt that legislation will appear as appropriate remedy. It was said by the Court, in the case of Stuart *v.* The People, 3 Scam., 397—"Respectable Courts cannot be compelled; it is the voluntary tribute of the public to worth, virtue, and intelligence; and, whilst they are found on the judgment-seat, so long, and no longer, will they retain the public confidence."

FINING OF THE RESPONDENTS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 7, 1872.—In the Supreme Court, this forenoon, the Chief Justice asked: "Are the respondents in the case of The People *vs.* Wilson and Shuman in Court?"

The Sheriff. "They are, your Honor."

Messrs. Wilson and Shuman then stood up before the Court, and the Chief Justice then said: "You, Charles L. Wilson and Andrew Shuman, are before this Court under an attachment for contempt, in consequence of an article relating to a cause pending in this Court, and published in a newspaper of which you Charles L. Wilson, are the proprietor, and you, Andrew Shuman, are the chief editor. In the opinions delivered by the majority of this Court, when passing upon your return to the rule to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against you, we have said all that we desire to say in regard to the character of the publication, and the injury which such publications tend to cause to the administration of justice. It was then held that your answer showed no reason why an attachment should not issue. It now only remains to impose upon you a penalty for this offence. It is in the power of the Court, in cases of this character, to punish by both fine and imprisonment. We have, however, no desire to inflict a severe penalty. Our object will be accomplished if we show to the press that it cannot be permitted to attempt to influence the decision of cases pending in the Courts. We are not unmindful of the fact that neither of you wrote the objectionable article, and that you, Charles L. Wilson, did not see it before its publication. We shall impose upon you only a moderate fine, as we cannot believe you are likely to commit similar offences in the future. You, Charles L. Wilson, are adjudged to pay a fine of $100, and you, Andrew Shuman, are adjudged to pay a fine of $200, to the Treasury of this State. You are also adjudged to pay the costs of this proceeding. The fine will be paid to the Clerk of this Court, who is directed to remit the same immediately to the State Treasurer, and procure his receipt therefor, to be filed among the papers of this case. The Sheriff will hold the respondents in his custody until the fine and costs are paid to the Clerk."

When the business of the Court was through, Messrs. Wilson and Shuman went to the Clerk's office, and paid the fines and costs imposed upon them.

Important Telegraphic Suit.

Augusta, Me., (Nov 2), Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

An important action against the Western Union Telegraph Company has been on trial since yesterday in the Supreme Judicial Court. The plaintiffs, Messrs. John C. Bartlett & Co., of Gardiner, brought the suit for damages to the amount of $900 on account of an error in a message they sent to Chicago ordering 10,000 bushels of corn. The message when received read 1,000 bushels. Before the error was corrected, corn had advanced 10 cents per bushel, so that the plaintiffs aver that they must with a loss of $900, the amount they seek to recover. To-day, after the testimony was all in, Judge Danforth intimated that he should instruct the jury that the telegraph company would be liable, notwithstanding the terms of the contract between the parties usually found set forth in the printed blanks of the company; whereupon the counsel on both sides mutually agreed to withdraw the case, and refer it to the law court for their decision, not only upon question of law, but on the assessment of damages, if any were allowable.

LONG JOHN'S DIPLOMACY.

How He Bridged the Chasm Between Himself and the Hon. J. Y. Scammon.

A Twenty-Four Year's "Unpleasantness" Amicably Adjusted.

Mr. Scammon's Great Success as an Editor Flatteringly Acknowledged.

At the beginning of the late campaign, the Liberal candidate for President called attention to the bloody chasm wrought by years of civil war, and proposed that both sections should shake hands across it. During the long contest which followed, the numerous other chasms which exist in this country, and even in Chicago, were lost sight of. For it is a mournful fact that the field of life is intersected in all directions by these chasms, and it is very rarely that there is any hand-shaking across them. Still, it is a pleasure to report the fact that one of them, at least, has been filled up to grade, one which for years has separated two of our most prominent citizens.

For twenty-four years there has been a chasm between the Hon. John Wentworth and the Hon. J. Y. Scammon. Of course, in a physical point of view, there is a chasm between the head of the former and that of the Hon. Mr. Scammon, but that is not the one referred to. The commencement of this chasm, or gulch, or gully, dates far back. In 1848 John Wentworth was the Democratic and J. Y. Scammon the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, which then included McLean, LaSalle, and a number of other counties besides Cook. The unprejudiced freemen of that district gave Long John 11,857 votes, and Mr. Scammon 8,312. Cook County gave the former 2,183 and the latter 1,921. It was a rout for the latter, who carried but two counties, and those by small majorities. This result was quite unsatisfactory to Mr. Scammon, and naturally did not add to his affection for his competitor. As the time approached for the following election, Long John, then at Washington, wrote home a letter, wherein he stated, probably on account of his easy victory, that he did not intend to return home to canvass the district with Mr. Scammon, and he would let that gentleman have the field all to himself, and see what he could do. This unfortunate letter came to Mr. Scammon's knowledge. Even in those days, he was an orator, having learned the art in a Maine school house, where the pupils were drilled in reciting Casabianca and Hohenlinden. So he resented the insinuation that his parts of speech could not win him the victory, even when Wentworth was not there to reply. Then Mr. Scammon, being unable to beat Wentworth, took his revenge by cutting him. He would not speak to the aforesaid Wentworth. He would not stretch up his arm to shake hands with him. He would not give Long John the benefit of his financial experience; he would not discount his notes at the Marine Bank; he would neither eat, drink, nor sleep with him. And thus has it been for nearly a quarter of a century.

In view of this state of affairs, it will surprise the citizens of Chicago to learn that these two distinguished gentlemen have shaken hands over the chasm of a long war, and are at peace. Ordinarily, the fact that two men have shaken hands is their own affair, hardly fitted for notice in a newspaper. But this is no common matter; it is an event; it is like the reconciliation of Cæsar and Pompey, whereat Rome marvelled. When such distinguished men determine to forget the dead issues of the past, why cannot the lesser ones imitate them, and a general era of good feeling begin?

A week ago Mr. Wentworth, whose soul hankers after peace, and who is probably willing to forgive everybody, except Mr. Farwell, happened to be in the Tremont House. As he looked toward the door he saw Mr. Scammon just coming in. He determined to hold out the olive branch, indirectly, but yet decidedly. He would appeal to the most decided points of Mr. Scammon's character. There is in Mr. Wentworth much of the diplomatical. He would have shone in a foreign mission.

Affecting entire ignorance of Mr. Scammon's presence, Mr. Wentworth, in that clear, distinct voice of his, called to a colored boy who was near by, and said:

"Boy, here is a dime; go and buy me a copy of the *Inter-Ocean*. I never read any other now. It is the best paper ever published in Chicago, except the *Democrat*. Don't you know it, boy?"

The boy, being aware of the fact that the *Inter-Ocean* supported John Jones, and being unwilling to contradict so tall a man as Mr. Wentworth, replied it was.

"Very well," continued Long John; "go and get me a copy at once. Never mind the change. You can keep that."

Mr. Scammon heard all this. It is useless to attempt to paint his feelings. As the serpent follows the serpent-charmer, so he drew nearer and nearer to Mr. Wentworth, who persisted in not seeing him.

The boy returned with the paper.—Mr. Wentworth opened it, looked at the editorial page, read a little, nodded his head, and said, so that all might hear:

"Damned smart paper. Some ability here. This man Scammon is pretty hard about some things; I had to fight him in the School Board, but he knows how to get up a paper. He missed his business. He was made for an editor. I am a judge of these things, for I know the trade. Political views all wrong, but they are stated devilish well. Smartest paper in Chicago."

Then he returned to its perusal. Mr. Scammon went back to his office, happy, but agitated. He got over it after her first proposal. He found no fault with any of his employes that day. This fact has been ascertained by inquiry.

The next morning Mr. Wentworth found at his door a copy of the *Inter-Ocean*, with a card pinned to it—"Compliments of J. Y. Scammon."

Mr. Wentworth was satisfied—the fish had bitten.

That afternoon he was in the hall of the hotel, and Mr. Scammon came in. The latter walked up to him and said, holding out his hand:

"How do you do, Mr. Wentworth?"

They shook hands. John Drake happened to see it, and refused to believe his eyes. He still doubts it.

Now, in order that Mr. Wentworth may be right on the record, it is proper to add what he said when asked by some one whether he really read the *Inter-Ocean*:

"Read the damned thing! No, never opened it but once."

Then his ears became parentheses at the corners of his mouth, the Summit smile.

Now when Mr. Scammon reads this, the smile will probably reopen. Still, one must tell the truth.

MR. KELLEY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please insert the enclosed congratulatory notice to law and order people on the result of the elections in Chicago. I have many inquiries in relation thereto, and this will answer one and all, and oblige yours, very truly,

M. C. KELLEY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TEMPERANCE BUREAU,
CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1872.

To Law and Order People:

We hereby congratulate you on the result of the election; there is a majority of eight in the Common Council favorable to law, order, and a Christian Sabbath. The executive authorities have now no excuse for not enforcing the laws. In the Legislature, there are four Senators in favor of the protective laws, to two against them; the Representatives are about nearly divided in numbers, but in moral weight and influence those favorable to temperance are vastly superior. The country members generally throughout the State will stand by the law. A gallant fight was made on the North side; it was a forlorn hope, yet a more perfect organization would have secured success. The question of United States Senator prevented many from voting as they desired on this issue. We are also obliged to confess that there are whole wards in the city where very few law and order votes were cast. They sadly need temperance enlightenment, and moral regeneration. To permit them to remain in their present condition, will be a deep disgrace to the civilization of Chicago. Provide missionaries. We are engaged in a contest between Christian principles and selfish interests; between Knowledge and ignorance; between virtue and crime; between churches and saloons; the last claim as the only compromise, the right to open their places of business on Sunday afternoons, as the most profitable season of the whole week; therefore we recommend that all the churches of every denomination should hold an afternoon service, with free seats, exclusively for working men and women, to every-day clothing, and that the pastors preach in the churches, or in close proximity to all the centres of population, Sunday and week-evening rooms should be established, free to all. At present the churches are for the *respectable*, and expensively dressed are the mark; common people dare not enter their portals. Remember, there are twelve saloons to every church in Chicago, in constant blast, night and day, appealing to the grossest sensual appetites. To save the people from their demoralizing influences, the churches, and every Christian man, must be wide-awake to furnish mental and spiritual food, in place of spirituous drinks. Attempts to restrain the degrading influences of the saloons will be futile, unless corresponding efforts are made to inspire their patrons with higher tastes, and more refined appetites. This plan has been successfully tried in Eastern and European cities. If the moral and religious citizens of Chicago will unite, as one man, during the coming year, in a grand attack on vice, crime, and intemperance, the city's moral power can redeem with fitting accompany its architectural elegance, and material prosperity, and its churches become the recipient of God's choicest blessings, and its people, temples for the indwelling of His Holy Spirit. On behalf of the Committee,

M. C. KELLEY, Manager.

STEAM VS. HORSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The present situation in Chicago brings up a question which has been quietly considered by many for some years: Which has the best, first right to the use of our streets: the dummy or the horse? Would the public interest be best served by yielding that right to the dummy or the horse? Can we better decline rapid transit by steam, or have all horses used in cities educated to regard a dummy as they do any other moving sight.

Any horse-man will tell us that, give him a space between State street and the Michigan Southern Railroad, and he will guarantee that 90 out of 100 of all horses passing through such *quarantine* before sale for city use shall be dummy and locomotive proof.

For fact bearing upon the case simply consider the difference between now and a few years since, in the number of horses that can be entirely trusted in close proximity to a locomotive.

Mr. Editor, I don't own one dollar interest, direct or indirect, in any street railroad; I do own and drive horses; and my personal conviction is, that the simple solution of the great question for all cities is, that it is impossible to do without steam-transit through the streets, and it is possible to educate all needed horses to encounter them without fright.

If the City of Chicago will step forward and admit the dummy fully throughout her streets, accompanying such radical change by a parallel ordinance providing against the use of unedneated horses, by proper provision for their inspection and training, at a minimum fee,—she will, as she does so often, move in a lead which will be followed by the world.

She answers the great question of city transit, and mankind will wonder why the egg was never placed on end before.

H.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1872.

EVANSTON.

A CASE OF LARCENY.

Mr. S. A. Matteson, proprietor of the Matteson House, procured the arrest of his clerk, a young man but lately in his employ, on the charge of larceny. Some article of personal property had been missed, a watch among other things, and suspicion was attached to this young man, whose name it is thought best to suppress. He is said to have acknowledged his guilt, and returned the watch.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY

of the Garrett Biblical Institute met Thursday night, pursuant to notice. The exercises were of an interesting and impressive nature, and held the audience to the close. An essay was read by C. P. Tindell, and addresses made by Revs. Lewis P. Davis and Chas. Wm. Pearson, and others.

THE HIGHLAND PARK

Musical and Literary Society meets next Tuesday evening at the residence of V. E. Roscoe, Esq. The officers for the next year are: President, Annis Willard; Vice President, Edward Beebe; Secretary and Treasurer, Carrie Hall; Editor, Charles Grant.

PROF. A. P. BURRANE,

the elocutionist, spent a very lonely "Evening with Dickens" in Lyon's Hall, Thursday. Whether it was not generally known that the public were invited, or they did not desire to intrude upon the great novelist, has not been revealed.

HYMENIAL.

DOGGETT-CORWITH.

On Wednesday evening last, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 406 Michigan avenue, by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. Frank L. Doggett, son of J. B. Doggett, to Miss Lizzie Maria Corwith, daughter of Nathan Corwith, all of this city. The parents of both the high contracting parties are among our oldest and most respected citizens, and, notwithstanding the present embargo on transit by carriages, a party of about two hundred persons, fairly representing the wealth and *elite* of our city, were present. As tokens of their good wishes they brought a large number of expensive presents to the aggregate value of several thousand dollars.

LOOMIS-REED.

The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed on Thursday evening united in holy matrimony, at the residence of the bride's parents, on West Adams street, Mr. John E. Loomis, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and Miss Mary E. Reed, second daughter of Captain Fred. Reed, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The bride was the recipient of numerous gifts of silverware, and every single article was well adapted to housekeeping. The happy couple left the same evening on a bridal tour through the Eastern cities, with the good wishes of all their admiring friends.

Von Moltke's Snuff.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* recounts a pleasant story, illustrative of Prussian Administrative thriftiness which has just gone the round of the French and German papers. According to the narrator—the correspondent of a well-known Belgium journal—Count von Moltke, temporarily resident at Versailles during the winter of 1870-71, one day ran short of snuff, and failing to find any "unexciting" brand he especially affected, in the *tabagie de tabac*, instructed one of his subordinates at the War Office in Berlin to forward to him a packet of his "own particular" rappee without delay. The snuff was bought, paid for, and sent off to Versailles with military promptitude, and was duly charged to the account of the nation. When, peace having been concluded, the time came for examining the books of all the different departments that had been spending money with horrible prodigality for nearly three-quarters of a year—when the indemnity began to drop in by small instalments of 250,000,000 apiece or so, which were at once appropriated to the defrayal of the actual war expenses—one of the officials trusted with the revision of all the petty cash transactions of the War office, came, one day, upon the following startling and *nouveau riche* item: "For one pound of extra fine, with Tonquin-bean-perfume-highly-impregnated snuff, by His Excellency the Count von Moltke commanded, three thalers seven and a half silbergroschen." The frigid conscience of the accountant did not allow of his passing "this irregular, unprecedented item;" so he made a memorandum of the entry, and referred it up to his immediate official superior, with an explanatory essay, learned, parenthetical, and exhaustive, going a good deal into the origins of things, and logically demonstrating that snuff could not be held to be a material or munition of war—ergo, that outlays incurred for its purchased could not in equity be saddled upon the national exchequer, or defrayed from the incoming property of the State purchased by the lives of Germany's sons—and so forth. The demurrer thus raised was

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Our New Legislators Interviewed on the Senatorial Question—Miscellaneous Telegraph News.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Fanchon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty," with new features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The "Black Crook."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. The Georgia Minstrels—Slave Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 9, 1872.

Our figures of the vote in Illinois, from returns official, or reported from nearly all the counties, with estimates for the remainder, make Grant's majority 55,954. Oglesby's majority is some 10,000 less.

The Chicago *Times* announces that the Democratic party is defunct, and that "no future effort can resurrect the dead body." It further declares that the O'Conor organization has also collapsed, and that nothing can bring it to the surface again but an attempt to maintain the organization which assembled at Baltimore on the 9th of July.

By a transposition of names, we were made to announce, yesterday, that the Board of Trade had expelled Mr. Myer, of the firm of Myer, Baxter & Co. As our local report showed, of the votes taken for the expulsion of the members of that firm, only that in the case of Mr. Baxter prevailed. A majority of the Board voted to retain Messrs. Myer and Forrey.

O'Brien seems to have fared badly in the Mayoralty contest in New York. He complains that he was cheated on every side, cheated by the Inspectors and Judges of Election, cheated by the Republicans, by the Germans, by the Irish, by his ally of old, the *Times*, and by the office-holders.

The Chicago money-market has become considerably easier since the beginning of the week, nothwithstanding the interruption to trade from the horse disease. Bank deposits are increasing slightly, currency is coming in from the country in moderate volume, and street rates for money have declined, though good commercial paper still sells at from 15 to 18 per cent per annum discount.

There were more deaths from the horse disease yesterday, and these will keep pace with the cruel use of sick animals. Our New York advices, however, contain suggestions of encouragement for all who are suffering under this visitation, which comprises not alone the horse-owners. The past few days have demonstrated that every man, woman, and child in Chicago has a contingent interest in horse-flesh.

Commissioner Davenport has sought to get rid of that awkward Heinrichs case, which was postponed till after the election, by failing to appear to try the case when Mr. Heinrichs presented himself, with counsel, prepared to meet the charges brought against him. This evasion, to which Davenport is said to have resorted by the advice of political friends, will postpone the case indefinitely, unless Heinrichs seeks reparation for his arrest and imprisonment for forty-eight hours.

In his next report, the Secretary of War will urge that the numerous disused Southern arsenals be sold. Two additional arsenals, one on the Pacific, and the other on the Atlantic, Coast, will, with that at Rock Island, be all that the service needs. Military expenditures, taxpayers will be pleased to know, are on a descending scale, and the Secretary hopes will fall still more rapidly when social adjustment in the South permits the withdrawal of the sixth part of the army which still garrisons the Southern States.

For more than a year a very important suit has been pending in the United States Circuit Court, against the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Alton, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads, for infringing on the patent of a machine which is known as Cawood's Swage Block, and is used to straighten and renew worn-out rails without the expense of re-rolling them. The matter was closed yesterday, by the award of $1,549,732.68 damages to the owner of the patent.

Unless the Board of Public Works provide for extending the main sewers that empty into the lake along the south shore so as to have them covered, they may be held responsible for the cases of typhoid fever that occur in the South Division. Whenever there is a strong wind from the east, northeast, or southeast, it blows directly into the open mouths of all the sewers that empty into the lake between the mouth of the river and the southern limits of the city; the poisonous gases with which they are always filled are forced as through blow-pipes into every house through the drains from water-closets, bath-rooms, and kitchen sinks. In the South Division, one can always tell which way the wind is by the smell in the houses.

The most uncivilized article that we have seen since the Presidential election is the double-leaded spread of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in which the Liberal movement is characterized as an intended fraud, a coalition having nothing better in view than a scramble for spoils, and that it has been marked from the beginning by a shower of lies concerning General Grant, and much more to the same effect. Shower of lies, forsooth! There is hardly an accusation against Grant's Administration that has not found expression, at one time or another, in the columns of the *Gazette* itself. Coalition for spoils, indeed! If the name of the Liberal nominee had been Adams, he would not only have carried Ohio by a sweeping majority, but would probably have got the support of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and yet the coalition would have been all the same. We suggest to the *Gazette* that the true way to overtake the *Commercial* in circulation and patronage is not to get into a passion, but to make itself a better and more popular newspaper.

The *State Journal* has an owlish article gravely chiding THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for bringing out Governor Oglesby as a candidate for the United States Senate! It says that the Republican party does not recognize THE TRIBUNE as an authority on that question,—that the question who shall be Senator has not been canvassed by the party yet, and so forth, and so forth. All of which means that the *State Journal* is opposed to Oglesby, and that this is esteemed a convenient mode of letting the world know it. We hasten to assure our Springfield contemporary that Governor Oglesby is no more a candidate of ours than he is of the *State Journal*. Nevertheless, we shall probably express an opinion from time to time on that subject, as well as on others of current interest. And we remark now, that, to deprive Oglesby of his fairly-earned victory, would be looked upon by disinterested observers as a piece of low cheating, and a regular confidence operation. That it is intended to cheat him we have no doubt. The people will watch the process by which it is to be done with a good deal of interest.

We publish elsewhere the opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois, delivered by Chief Justice Lawrence, in the *Journal* contempt case, together with the dissenting opinion of Judge Scott. The Court hold that the *Journal's* article in the Rafferty case was "calculated to impede, obstruct, and embarrass the administration of justice," and, therefore, came within the common law rule applicable to contempts, as heretofore defined by the Supreme Court of this State, and sustained by eminent authorities. Judge Scott's dissenting opinion is put upon the broad ground that, as to acts not performed in its presence, it is inconsistent with republican institutions for a Court to sit in judgment on a case affecting its own dignity, and to define both the crime and the penalty, and that it is better to endure unjust criticism than to exercise a power so liable to abuse as that of punishing the press for publishing injurious statements concerning itself. We think that the public generally will concur with Judge Scott, whatever opinion they entertain of the *Journal's* article, which was certainly foolish and unwarranted.

The Chicago produce markets were generally steady yesterday, with moderate activity in breadstuffs for the season. Mess pork was quiet and firm, at $15.00 for old, $14.00 for new, and $12.50@12.62½ seller December. Lard was rather more active and firm at 7⅞@7¾c cash for seller December, and 7⅞@8c seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 4⅜@4½c for shoulders, 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear, all part salted. Highwines were active and somewhat easier, at 89½c per gallon. Lake freights were dull, and 1⅛@2c lower, at 13@13½c for wheat, and 12@12½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active, and ⅝@¾c higher, closing at $1.04⅞ seller the month, and $1.05⅞ seller December. Corn was more active and a shade firmer, closing at 31¼c seller the month, and 31c seller December. Oats were moderately active, and firm, at 20¼@20⅜c seller the month, and 21⅞@22c seller December. Rye was quiet and steady, at 53c. Barley was less active and steady, closing dull at 60c for No. 2, and 50c for No. 3. The hog market was fairly active on packing and shipping account, and ruled steady at the decline noted yesterday, or at $4.20@4.45. The demand for cattle was light and prices were weak. Sheep were in better request, and prices advanced 50c per 100 lbs.

It is a matter of public notoriety that the United States is blest with a Consular representation abroad of the most remarkable description. As a general rule, it is only required of an applicant for a Consulship that he shall know nothing of the country to which he is going, and that he shall be unable to speak its language. There have been numerous cases of late where Consuls have shown additional qualifications, such as inefficiency, corruption, intoxication, boorishness, murderous propensities, and disregard of social proprieties. It has been for a long time a matter of grave concern to [most foreign nations to understand the remarkable Consular representatives we send them, and they have generally contented themselves with the very natural impression that the country which has sent them is a nation of boors, and have, therefore, accepted this condition of things rather than keep themselves in international hot water. The latest Consular scandal which has come to light is connected with Colonel Daviess, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales, whose patriotism on a recent occasion carried him to the very verge of damphoolery, as Doesticks would express it. The recent political campaign, remarkable as it was in displays of patriotism, developed nothing equal to that of the Cardiff Consul. He was recently brought up for trial upon the charge of assaulting an old man whom he met on the public highway. Upon his examination, the Colonel said, in extenuation of his conduct: "I was excited by his language to me, the representative of a great and powerful nation [laughter]; the representative of 40,000,0000 of people [laughter]. It excited the blood which I shed in defence of those people, and in striking for the freedom of the same under the broad and beautiful banner of the Stars and Stripes [laughter]. He said something very disrespectful of the President of the United States." [Laughter.] We submit that such an overwhelming amount of patriotism as this ought not to be wasted upon the unappreciative people of Cardiff. That Consul should be carefully wrapped up in an American flag, and sent home as quick as steam can bring him, where his patriotism can be utilized. It is said that a grain of musk will perfume a room for years. In like manner, his patriotism would scent the whole nation, and supply the inevitable waste of that article in the general wear and tear. His longer retention in Cardiff as the representative of 40,000,000 people will be very likely to creat the impression in that quiet village that he is representing 40,000,000 asses. And yet there is no need of a Civil Service Reform!

MR. GREELEY'S LETTER.

The most important part of Mr. Greeley's letter, published immediately after the election, is the announcement that the New York *Tribune* will hereafter be an independent journal. Having contributed as much as any other agency to the overthrow of slavery, and the establishment of equal political rights in all parts of the land; having fought with unsurpassed vigor for all the principles of the Republican party, and having lived to see them firmly established, he can now, for the first time in the history of his newspaper, emancipate himself from party organship without fear of pecuniary loss. We doubt whether it would have been practicable for him to have taken this step at any former period; certainly not since the beginning of the war in 1861. It is now not only practicable, but is precisely what an advanced public sentiment demands. The country has already had a taste of independent journalism, and the demand is for more. The New York *Tribune* opposed its party during the last six months, and, notwithstanding it was in the midst of a Presidential election, the paper has suffered nothing in a pecuniary way. Possibly, one-half of the subscribers of the paper voted against Mr. Greeley, but their confidence in his integrity was not shaken. In the recent election, a large number of the members of the Republican party voted for the opposition candidate; an equal number of the members of the Democratic party voted for the candidate of the Republican party, and another large portion refused to vote for either candidate. The occasion is favorable to a new style of journalism, or, more properly speaking, for an emancipation of journalism from a despotism and a degradation unknown in other free countries. Mr. Greeley is not only taking a course which is dictated by truth and justice, but one which is demanded by a cultivated public taste. Freed from the obligation to hold that whatever is proposed by one set of politicians is necessarily right, and that whatever is proposed by another set is necessarily wrong, a public journal can discuss questions from an intelligent and truthful standpoint. It will be under no obligation to paint the devil in robes of light, nor portray honest men in the garb of ruffians. It can hold the scales justly, and, appealing to popular intelligence, obtain better results than by appeals to their passions and prejudices. Journals of that class may dispense with the vulgarity, defamation, and personalities which are the capital of the mere party organ, and we think the public will gladly welcome the relief. We know we are not mistaken in the demands of the people, who have been surfeited with the slang-whang of party politics. Slowly, perhaps, but surely, there will grow up an independent but not neutral press, in which there shall be no advocacy of improper or dishonest measures or men, and no avoidance of discussing them for fear it may hurt one party and benefit another. Other journals beside Mr. Greeley's, including many of the strongest in the country, are prepared to adopt the same course, and it is likely that, in a very brief period, the independent press of the United States will include the greater part of the heretofore larger and more influential papers. This is certainly true of the great cities, and the success of these will, in time, liberate the better portion of the country press. When the revolution shall be complete, and when newspapers shall depend solely upon their ability and enterprise, it will be found that both the press and the country will be benefited by the change.

SCAMMON FOR SENATOR.

The election being over, the scramble for the places has commenced, and the great army of office-seekers is on its winding way. At the head of the Wisconsin Division appears the martial figure of Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee, demanding that he shall be elected United States Senator from that State, in place of Mr. Howe, the present incumbent. There is every reason why Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, should have the office, and we presume there is no disposition on the part of the people of Wisconsin to dispute his claim to it. During the campaign which has just closed, his labors have been arduous, unwearied, and incessant. In all that has pertained to the interests of his adopted State, from the improvement of Chippewa Dells to the election of a Republican Legislature, he has been constant and tireless in effort, and the result has crowned him with the laurels of victory. We presume that Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, could have any State office he might desire; but such a meagre reward would be disproportionate to the magnitude of the services he has rendered. Nothing less than a seat in the Senate of the United States is an adequate reward for such remarkable devotion and such striking disinterestedness, not merely as applied to party, but also to principle. There are other grounds besides those of partisan service which commend the claims of the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee, to this distinguished honor. He has been a resident of that State so long that he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with its condition, and understands, as no other person can, what Wisconsin needs at the hands of the Federal Government. He is thoroughly conversant with her people, her history, and her resources. He is proud of his city, and as full of State admiration as was ever a Blue-Grass Kentuckian. The books of our own humble Hyde Park Hotel, of the Brevoort House, of New York, and the Revere House, of Boston, will all bear witness to the fact that he has never placed his name upon their pages since the great fire without informing the world that he was from Milwaukee. He thinks a great deal of Milwaukee. He has done a great deal for Milwaukee. He has been true to Milwaukee ever since he lived there. Such shining instances of municipal and State devotion are so rare that they should be recognized, both as a reward to the devotee and as an example for others to do likewise. Having no jealousy of Milwaukee, THE TRIBUNE cannot but commend Mr. Scammon to the suffrages of the Wisconsin Legislature, the members of which owe their election to him. THE TRIBUNE always likes to see patriotism rewarded and genius appreciated; and for this reason,—not because it has any special enmity against Mr. Howe,—it urges the Wisconsin Legislature to give Mr. Scammon the place.

THE TRIBUNE also has a particular reason of its own in trying to secure this consummation. It naturally takes a considerable degree of pride in the generous and unprejudiced efforts of Hon. Jonathan Young Scammon, of Chicago, to aid Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee, in this campaign, and it only adds to the magnanimity of Hon. Jonathan Young Scammon, of Chicago, that he did this work out of pure friendship. He had nothing to gain by it himself. His time is so devoted to the development of Chicago, especially in its banking and insurance interests, that he long ago ceased to have political aspirations. The Hon. Jonathan Young Scammon, of Chicago, has, therefore, labored with an eye single to the political welfare of Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee. He has started a newspaper for that purpose, and lavished upon it $50,000 of his own and other people's money. As the proprietor of that paper, he has devoted its columns to Wisconsin politics, to Wisconsin internal improvements, but peculiarly to the interests of Milwaukee in general, and of its eminent citizen, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, in particular. He has not allowed a copy of that paper to be issued which did not in some way sound the praises and reflect the virtues of that great and good man. So constant has he been to this one duty, that an unfounded impression has gained currency among unreflecting persons that the Hon. Jonathan Young Scammon, of Chicago, was laboring to secure his election to the Senate from Illinois. This is the height of injustice to our distinguished citizen. From what we know of him, we are confident that he would not place a single obstacle in the path of Mr. Beveridge to Gubernatorial honors, neither would be he guilty of such perfidy to the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee. It is only a few days ago that the Hon. Jonathan Young Scammon, of Chicago, went to Geneva and made a speech in the interests of J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee,—a speech which was printed and commended by J. Young Scammon, Esq., in the paper which is owned by Hon. Jonathan Y. Scammon, of Chicago. Would such a man play such a scurvy trick upon Scammon, of Milwaukee? Perish the thought! A man who has a whole city upon his hands has no time to squander in extraneous duties.

THE TRIBUNE, therefore, is glad to lend its aid to Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee, in his efforts to secure the United States Senatorship from that State, and to assure its Wisconsin friends that they cannot do better than to reward his distinguished services with the office which he seeks.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The purchase by the Government of all the telegraph lines of the country, and their use as part of the postal system, will, it is understood, be vigorously urged upon Congress at the coming session. It is one of those schemes which are sufficiently plausible to impress unthinking persons with favor, but will not stand investigation. Ours is a free Government. A free press, free speech, and a free expression of opinion are indispensable to the people. They can never be surrendered. In Spain, the Government control of the telegraph and a direct supervision of all despatches is considered essential to the security of the monarchy. The same is held true in Turkey, Russia, France, and Austria. In these countries there is no such thing known as a free press or free speech. The Government is as absolute over the one as over the other. The Governmental possession of the telegraph, to amount to anything, must be as exclusive as is its possession of the mails or the collection of revenue, and to administer the details of the telegraph service honestly and well is beyond the capacity of our Government. The country is too large, and too scattered, and the Civil Service too rotten to warrant it in undertaking any such task. The machinery of a Government like ours is not adapted to such a work. If the Government was the chief user of the telegraph, it might employ its own officers upon its own work, using its own wires exclusively; but when it undertakes to perform all the telegraphing for commercial, newspaper, and other business and social matters, for the whole country, it proposes something wholly inconsistent with its duties, and something wholly inconsistent with public and private liberty.

It would, in the first place, require the transfer to the Government service of the whole force employed in the telegraph business, and this, including operators, agents, clerks, builders, and repairers, and all others, is not now less than 30,000 persons. If it require that many persons to perform the work under private control, it will require one-third more persons to do it under the Government. It will be throwing 30,000 to 40,000 additional offices into the business of politics. It will be subjecting the telegraph service to the corruptions of partisan politics, and making what is and ought to be a duty of skill and intelligence a matter of political machinery. Have we not enough of this already? From the telegraph there is but one step to the seizure of the express business, and from that to the ownership of the 60,000 miles of railway will be but an easy transition. With the mails, the telegraph, the express business, and the railroads of the country in its possession, an Administration once in power could not only dictate who should be Congressmen, who should govern each State and each city, but could perpetuate itself in office forever. Behind this scheme for seizing the telegraph business is closely pressed the other for the purchase of all the railroads, and the success of the one will be the immediate precursor of the other.

The business of telegraphing is one of deep importance. Any inaccuracy, delay, mistake, non-delivery of messages or other want of care is punishable with damages, to be recovered by the person injured. No such responsibility can attach to the telegraph if made part of the Government service. The Government does not become responsible for the dishonesty, incompetency, or mistakes of any of its officers. In the Postal Service, whatever loss takes place, either by the mistake or robbing of an officer, has to be borne by the loser without remedy. Even in the money-order business, if the Postmaster pays money to A which belongs to B, that is the end of it, so far as B is concerned. So will it be in the telegraph business. A mistake of a word or a figure in a despatch may work incalculable injury. Under present circumstances, the telegraph company is responsible for all the acts of its servants; under the Government, there will be no responsibility and no remedy. So long as the operator belongs to the right political party, and is protected by his member of Congress, so long will the public be cursed with his inefficiency or worse.

It should also be borne in mind that under Government control there can be no privacy in telegraphing. So long as the telegraph company is responsible in damages for the publicity of any private despatch, so long there will be confidence. Of necessity, copies of all despatches are kept for the protection of the company. But once surrendered to an irresponsible agent, and there can be nothing sent over the line which may not be instantly known in all parts of the country. Everything is open to the men inside the office. There cannot be a word sent which may not be drawn off at a hundred different points, and the Postmaster General, or whatever officer may have charge of the business, can receive instantly in his office at Washington, and in time to prevent its delivery, a copy of every despatch sent over the wires in any part of the country. How long would the people of the United States submit to having their letters opened and read by any officer clothed with the power to prevent their delivery? And yet that is precisely what is proposed to be done in the matter of telegraphing. Is the country willing to establish this espionage upon its business, social, and confidential intercourse? This bill is too important to be acted on hastily, and we hope the press of the country, and the commercial communities everywhere, will not only protest against it, but make that protest emphatic by frequent repetition.

A SABLE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The movement of Senator Harlan, the Washington *Chronicle*, Frederick Douglass, and other prominent human beings at Washington, to put the negro lawyer, John M. Langston, into the Cabinet as Attorney General, has many arguments in its favor which will be likely to commend it to the mind of President Grant. Mr. Langston is remarkable as being almost the only "lawyer of color" in the country. That he should be a negro, and also a member of the Bar, is a coincidence which in itself would give him National fame, though he had never tried a cause nor drawn a plea. Indeed, as few white clients would think it expedient to present their cases to Judge or jury through a colored lawyer, and, as the colored people themselves have almost no litigation, what they have being of a very humble grade, it is probable that Mr. Langston's forensic functions have been confined to lounging about Washington, and acting as a political shepherd to a more or less numerous flock of sable sheep. Doubtless, in this avocation he has found that black sheep bear less wool than white ones. Certainly, the luxury of being a colored lawyer would pay better with a Cabinet position thrown in. If Mr. Langston has figured in important arguments, or appeared as the leading jurisconsult in *causes celebres*, we have never heard of it. Like the two or three female lawyers, or the bearded lady, or the "What is It," he is a unique curiosity, who would draw more money, if placed on exhibition, than in retaining fees for legal services.

We would not affirm that Mr. Langston is elevated by any dizzy height above the average negro, nor maintain that he need be, in order to grace a seat beside Robeson or Creswell. It is due to the colored race to maintain that, since the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, most of them have all the constitutional qualifications for a Cabinet position. The colored vote forms about one-seventh of the total vote for Grant, and considerably more than his popular majority. True, there have been times when a fervor of holy indignation might have been got up, or attempted, or at least counterfeited, among some portion of the people at the idea of appointing a man the Constitutional Adviser of the Government, not because he was a lawyer of National celebrity, but because he was an Irishman, a German, a red-haired man, an Indian, a negro, a Heathen Chinee, or a strong-minded female. But, since the tide runs that way, a Langston, or Downing, or Revels, or any other negro can construe it as satisfactorily as Wirt, or Pinckney, or Webster, or any other jurist. Mr. Langston speaks by the card, therefore, in asserting that it is due to his race that they shall have the chief law-officer of the Government, though they may have but one lawyer in the country from among whom the President must choose. We may, therefore, with reasonable probability soon hope to see the Cabinet councils illuminated by the countenance of this colored Erskine.

The Comte de Chambord, who always signs himself "Henri," as if he were the actual legitimate King of France, has issued another proclamation, in the shape of a letter to M. de la Rochette, Deputy in the French Assembly for the Loire Inferieure. In this later declaration he abandons the "passive policy," to which he has heretofore adhered, and foreshadows something like vigorous action in the effort to establish his succession. The letter was called forth by the Republican victories in the recent French elections,—a circumstance which leads the Comte de Chambord to the conclusion that "Monarchy alone can give true liberty, and has no need to style itself Conservative in order to reassure all honest people." All this is general enough and harmless enough, if it went no further. But the letter concludes with declarations that have been construed to mean something. "The day of triumph is still one of God's secrets," Comte de Chambord says; "but have confidence in the mission of France." He believes it to be an illusion of the wildest description to hope for the maintenance of a moderate Republic in France, after the sanguinary days of June, 1848, and throughout intimates that there is an immediate prospect of the people of France demanding the legitimate monarchy as the only salvation of the nation and the Papacy. Sensible people have long since ceased to make any predictions in regard to the future of French government. Comte de Chambord is right, so far as the experience of the past shows. Republicanism in France seems to be in a state of transition. Whether or not the people of France will make an appeal to the legitimate succession, or to the Empire, or to Communism, or abide by moderate Republicanism, as they understand the military protection furnished by M. Thiers, is as difficult to foretell as the thoughts of a *grisette* or the next style of a French woman's hat.

The Horse Disease.

It is claimed that no horses are dying where Bromo-Chloralum has been freely used as a disinfectant in barns and stables, and as a wash for nostrils and mouth. It should be syringed up the nostrils, one part to twenty of water, milk-warm. Let there be no abatement of its use until the epidemic has disappeared from our city. Be warned in season.

Your Hot-Air Furnace

may be made to save one-fourth the coal it now consumes, and still warm your house more evenly and satisfactorily, without any gas, smoke, or dust, clinkering of coal, burning out of fire pots, or melting grates, by attaching Tingley's Automatic Heat Governor, which takes all care of draft, leaving to you only to put on coal and shake out ashes. Send your orders to No. 214½ East Madison street.

California Sunday Train.

The Government overland mail train will leave Chicago to-morrow, the 10th, at 10 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on the main line, and connecting at Omaha with Union Pacific express train for Denver and San Francisco. Tickets via C. & N. W., or C., B. & Q. Railways will be taken on this train.

MR. MUNN'S CONFESSION.

How the Firm of Munn & Scott Got Into Bankruptcy.

An Interesting Account of Their Transactions With Jesse Hoyt, of New York.

All the Facts About That Celebrated Mortgage.

In the matter of Munn & Scott, in bankruptcy, the evidence of Ira Y. Munn was completed yesterday morning, and in that shape signed. Deponent testified that the firm of Munn & Scott organized in 1857, and that they commenced dealing with Jesse Hoyt, of New York, in 1859 or 1860, by shipping grain, to be sold by him on commission. With regard to the mortgage on the property given in 1868, which was enjoined from being sold, as reported in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, defendant said that at the time it was given, Hoyt had an unusual quantity of their grain on hand, and prices declined very materially from cost, and drafts were made by them upon the grain which they could not meet. The mortgage was given to secure the drafts, or more properly, to secure the losses that had occurred in the transaction, rather than to secure advances on the grain. That was the whole of their indebtedness that year; and the firm owed him nothing before; they generally had a credit with him. Their losses that year were over $800,000. Powell & Co. failed, and they had accepted for deponent, and did not pay; Hoyt advanced them $60,000, chiefly to meet those drafts, part of which amount was included in the sum total of the advances intended to be covered by the mortgage, "in order to keep everything lovely, you know," as deponent said. There was no settlement of accounts before the mortgage was given, but the deed was understood to be intended to cover the $60,000, together with all advances made, and losses on the grain. The mortgage was given on the 1st of December, 1868, and defendant saw Hoyt in his office in New York, about that time, both before and after. The arrangements to give the mortgage were made three or four weeks before the 1st of December, as soon as it was seen that there would be heavy losses on the grain. He did not know the exact date, nor how the figures were made up, having lost all his papers in the October fire, but he calculated that his loss must be $350,000, and that this mortgage would cover that amount; it did not, however, by any means cover that loss. When the matter was closed up, in the winter, it was found that this view was correct, and that the firmed owed more to Hoyt than the mortgage could cover—anywhere from $150,000 to $200,000. With regard to the making of the mortgage, he drew it out himself, and sent it to Hoyt for approval; it was changed by Hoyt, re-copied and sent back, and deponent then executed it here; it was acknowledged here, and delivered over a few days afterwards, personally, when he went to New York. Did not recollect the exact proceedings in the matter of the notes given, which this mortgage was supposed to cover, but he believed that they were signed by Mr. Scott and himself as individuals, and not as a firm, and that they were executed here; they were taken to New York and delivered to Hoyt, with the mortgage; deponent believed he was credited with the amount represented by the notes, in Hoyt's books, as so much money. It was arranged that, if it was afterwards found that they did not owe so much money as the notes represented, the matter was to be readjusted. The method of procedure by which the debt had been contracted was this: When deponent shipped a cargo of grain, he would attach the draft to the bill of lading, and he then drew for a certain amount for that shipment; each shipment was thus drawn for, and each draft was honored by Hoyt. With regard to their signing notes in their individual capacity, he said they had done that before, in cases where mortgages had been given. The stamps were put on the papers at New York, and not at the time of their execution. He could not remember when the settlement was arrived at as all his papers had been destroyed, but he believed Hoyt sent out a statement in the spring, which was compared with his books, and found correct. He had gone on shipping, and drawing against the shipments ever since. He could not state the exact amount of such transactions, but they amounted in value no doubt to millions of dollars; and they had sometimes owed Hoyt on the new account as much as $200,000 at a time, and at the present moment, not counting the mortgage, he expected his indebtedness to Hoyt would amount to from $30,000 to $50,000. No special arrangement was made as to interest; he sometimes remitted money to Hoyt, large sums of money as well as property, and these were placed to the credit of his account; nothing was ever said about interest, but Hoyt had asked for the repayment of the principal. They had never at any time been even, but they were nearer even now than they ever had been; their losses had been constant ever since the mortgage was given; they had been accumulating since 1868. He had lost more since 1868 than he had made in that year. He did all he could to obtain property to ship, thinking to get his account even, but it proved disastrous. The notes bore 10 per cent interest, and no payment had been made on account of them. He could not say what the mortgaged property was worth, but he believed it paid them 10 per cent value on a million of dollars; it would not be worth that sum for sale, and its market value might be in the neighborhood of $650,000 or $700,000. Had no communication with Hoyt as to the sale of the property, and did not know anything about it until it was done. Hoyt had not sent any account, and he could not say how they now stood with him. He had conveyed the property to Mr. Armour,—that is the firm,—in August or September, on the expectation that he would be indebted to Armour. The mortgage to Hoyt was not put on record, at the earnest solicitation of defendant, who feared that the fact being recorded would at once have affected his credit; his plea in so soliciting Hoyt was that he owed others, and that by recording the mortgage both the mortgagee and himself might be endangered; and he told him, as well, that if he put it on record, and threw him into bankruptcy, the deed would not be good for anything. Hoyt finally recorded it without defendant's knowledge. There was no reason at that particular time why Hoyt should have taken hostile proceedings, contrary to the verbal agreement made; but, on the other hand, the time it was understood the notes were to run had expired, and defendant was unable to pay. The deed was recorded on the 21st of April, 1871, at which time he owed Hoyt more than in 1869, and more than at any subsequent period. All he had done in this matter was with the hope of being able to "work out eventually,"—to pay his debts. At the time of the mortgage, Hoyt also held his property—wheat and corn—to a value of perhaps a million of dollars; held in his hands unsold. He did not at that time buy any grain in New York, nor did he owe Hoyt anything for grain so bought. Had shipped Hoyt more than a million this season, and considered that all this was to go in liquidation of the debt. His connection with Bruce was in this shape: Bruce bought up the property that Munn & Scott shipped to Hoyt in their own name; and if any profit was made on it, one half was due to him. His proportion of the losses on the business of the firm since he had been connected with the deponent, would amount to from $600,000 to $800,000. Bruce was not able to pay anything, and deponent assumed all the loss. In figuring how much he owed Hoyt, he did not separate the proportion owing by Bruce. Did not know if Hoyt was aware of the arrangement with Bruce, but frequently talked to him about Bruce's losses in these transactions. All the money furnished to Bruce to buy grain was found by deponent. Hoyt only knew Munn & Scott in the matter, but between themselves they considered themselves partners, and deponent told Hoyt that he considered Bruce liable to him (deponent) for one-half the loss. Respecting the transactions with Powell, deponent said he used to ship to Powell and draw, and Powell failed to meet the drafts to the extent of about $150,000. It was about $60,000 of this that Hoyt assisted him to take up. With respect to the Wright transaction, he borrowed from Wright $25,000, about six months ago, payable in five years, the interest being payable twice a year, the first falling due on the 23d ult., secured by a trust deed. He considered the property so conveyed cheap at $50,000. The firm of Munn, Norton & Scott was formed seven or eight years ago; Munn & Scott went in in their individual capacity. The former firm did business [illegible] and Munn & Scott did warehouse [illegible] bought and sold grain on their own [illegible]. The former firm had no property; they [illegible] bought and sold; all work done for the one by the other was duly charged and paid for [illegible] would be with an outsider. Mr. Scott's duty [illegible] chiefly to attend to the elevators; deponent attended to the correspondence. He could not [say] whether Hoyt had any agent here, or whether anyone represented him in the elevators.

This concluded the examination, and the evidence was yesterday sent to the Court by Register Hibbard.

POLITICAL.

Corrected returns of elections to the [illegible] Congress give 6 Liberals and 9 Republicans [illegible] district is supposed to have gone the other way [illegible] a net gain of 3 Republicans; and the [illegible] therefore, is: 95 Liberals, 184 Republicans. Add for Texas 6, Connecticut 4, and New Hampshire [3], and we have the whole House, [illegible] members. The probabilities are unchanged with regard to the Senate, in which the opposition [illegible] 8 votes.

—The Springfield *Republican* says "Our [illegible]ry" is the happiest of all. It is really a sort [of] consolation to think of the solid comfort [illegible] taking.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

The disaster of Tuesday is not without its [illegible]sations; we are not to have a Vice-President who [illegible] his name in the middle.

—Judge Amaziah B. James, of Ogdensburg, steps forth as an aspirant to the Senate, [and has] made it a part of his duty to secure anti-C[illegible] ling Assemblymen in Northern New York.

—The election of a Pomeroy Legislature [in] Kansas has cost Old Subsidy $60,000, and [there] is more money where that came from. The [illegible] are invited to partake freely.

—John J. Patterson, "a man of considerable wealth," is working quietly and earnestly for [the] United States Senatorship in South Carolina, with the consent and moral support of [illegible] Cameron.

—Thus early it is announced that Congressman John Hill, who declined a re-election, [will] be next Governor of New Jersey, [illegible] years hence. In Massachusetts the arrangement is now perfect to realize Ben. Butler's ambition by electing him Governor next year.

—In Missouri and Indiana, Constitutional Conventions are wanted. The Indianapolis *Journal* hopes that the Legislature, summoned to meet on the 13th inst., will not only call a Convention, but that one of its first legislative acts [will] be to abolish the October election.

—The following is a complete (unofficial) report of the vote for Congressman in the [illegible] Illinois District:

	Barrere, Rep.	[illegible]
Peoria County	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton County	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark County	825	[illegible]
Knox County	2,500	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	1,128
Majority for Barrere	1,[illegible]	

—In the Legislative District of [illegible] Winnebago, the Republicans ran three candidates and elected all; the vote being, [from every] town to hear from, as follows: Stewart, [illegible]; Hildrup, 5,18[illegible]½; Cross, 5,079½. The [vote] for Seeley Perry, Liberal, [illegible] only 4,499. This is the only district in [illegible] where the "minority plan" does not [illegible] minority.

—A Pittsburgh clothier telegraphed [Presi]dent Grant, on election day, offering him [a] suit of clothes. The answer he got [from] General Horace Porter, and is given [in the] Pittsburgh *Gazette*, as follows:

The President [illegible] will have, and very [illegible] to decline your generous offer of [illegible] suits, to be worn at his inaugural next March [illegible] that he believes they are the best [illegible] were he to accept, Senators [illegible] bull, and others would be very jealous, and [illegible] doubt demand suits for them [illegible] would ask for an Investigating Committee, [illegible] costing the Government thousands of dollars [illegible] usual results.

—The Boston *Advertiser* (Grant) says:

The full effect of the O'Conor [illegible] not appear in the election returns. [illegible] pose was accomplished in concentrating the [illegible] opposition to Mr. Greeley, and making it [illegible] bring the whole Democratic body to his support. [In] two or three States only was the [illegible] enough to form an electoral ticket as [illegible] were dissatisfied an opportunity to vote for [illegible] ageous dissenters. But in every State [illegible] O'Conor ticket had practically a large following [illegible] Democrats who stayed at home, or who voted [illegible] Republicans. There was no other way of [illegible] protest effective, and they took advantage of [illegible] they had voted for Mr. Greeley it would [have] changed the result. Their refusing to vote [illegible] made the Greeley movement hopeless from the [illegible].

—Forney says:

One word of thanks is due to the Democrats [who took] part they have played in the re-election of Grant.

—The Democrats in the North have [done] their duty. Well, they fooled us in 18[illegible] they swore that Lincoln and his hirelings [would] have to march over their dead bodies to [reach] the South, and they have been fooling [us ever] since with windy protestations that only [illegible] us. If they had stood up to us, Greeley [would] have been elected. It strikes us that [illegible] we had best take care of ourselves, and [illegible] our own hook.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—The "independent journalists" [illegible] not beaten Grant, are subjected to the [illegible] of the regular organ grinders, who are [unable to] appreciate the fatness of the fun and [illegible] of the pasturage a fellow enjoys [illegible] stake-and-ridered party fence.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

—We accept the recent election as "a [blessing] in disguise." We are to have during [the term] of Grant good times and plenty of money. [There] will be no failures, no commercial [illegible] Peace and plenty will [illegible] prevail through[out the] land. None but honest men will be ap[pointed] to office, and the public funds [illegible] jealously [guard]ed from spoilation by stock-jobbers [and irre]sponsible brokers. In fact everything [will be] lovely.—*Pittsburgh Post*.

Cure for the Epizootic.

Treatment of this disease is not [illegible] stood. The animal must be kept warm [illegible] hard work or exposure until the disease [illegible]. On the first appearance of the distemper, [apply] "Centaur Liniment" freely and briskly [to the] lower jaws and along down the throat [illegible] acts directly upon the glands and joints, [and cures] the disease in one to three days. [illegible] VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid, Western [Agents,] 92 Lake street.

Administrator's Sale.

Lawyers will bear in mind the administrator's auction, of a large law library at 11 a. m. [illegible] George P. Gore & Co., Nov. 22, 24 and 2[illegible] street.

The Ill-Fated "Missouri"—[illegible] Details of Her Burning at Sea.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The steamer [illegible] Castle arrived this afternoon, bringing [illegible] the survivors of the ill-fated steamer [Mis]souri," burned at sea, Oct. 22. William [illegible] a sailor, states that on Tuesday, Oct. 2[2] [illegible] a. m., the cry of fire was raised, and [illegible] was supposed to be in the fire-room [illegible] gratings. At this time all hands were [illegible] the foretop [s]ail. It was blowing a gale [illegible] east-northeast. The first and [illegible] officers were on deck at the time [illegible] we were ordered at once to [illegible] hose to the donkey-pumps. We set to [work with] a will, but inside of 20 minutes it was [found the] ship must be abandoned. Most of the [passen]gers were at breakfast at the time, but [hear]ing the cry of fire, they hurried on [deck], still there was no confusion. There [were three] boats launched, one of which was burned, [one] was swamped with nine passengers [illegible] turned bottom up, with two [illegible] it, and the one in which [my] comrades and I were saved. We [remained] around the ship for over two hours, but the heavy sea found it impossible to [render] assistance. We saw the burning ship [go down] about half-past 2. There were about [illegible] [passen]gers and 54 of the crew. Before leaving we did everything we could to assist the swamped boat. The Captain and officers [acted] with the utmost coolness, and everything [was] done to extinguish the fires. The [illegible] the other survivors corroborates the [statement of] Jones.

War Department Weather [Predic]tions.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Probabilities: From Lake Michigan over the lower [lakes and] New England to the middle Atlantic [illegible] weather and northwesterly winds, [illegible] Northwest, southerly winds, falling [illegible] partly cloudy weather, extending [illegible] to the Lower Ohio Valley. In the [illegible] northeasterly to northwesterly winds, [illegible]ing weather and rain, extending to [the] Atlantic coast.

...AND, LOST MONEY.

...Decision Affecting Titles of ...Sold by Administrators.

...ect Decrees in the Rafferty-Mallory ...that a Deed Should Have Been Obtained from the Probate Court.

In the case of Rafferty et al. v. Mallory et al., Judge Blodgett, yesterday, delivered an opinion which will affect many dealers in land. Persons who contemplate the purchase of real estate should lay well the facts of this case to heart. His Honor said:

The facts in this case, as set forth in the bill, and established by the evidence, are: That on the 29th of April, 1856, one D. B. Stiles, of Ogle County, in this State, executed and delivered to one W. R. Olvin, of Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, a mortgage on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 40, north of Range 1 east, situate in said County of Ogle, to secure the payment to said Olvin, of [illegible], in one year from said date; that in the fall of the year 1856 said Olvin died intestate, leaving several children as his heirs at law, of whom the complainant is now the only survivor and heir; that said complainant is now about 21 years old, and was under that age when this suit was brought; that, after the death of said Olvin, one William Linn was by the Orphan's Court of Washington County, in the State of Pennsylvania, duly appointed administrator of the estate of said Olvin, and entered upon the performance of his duties as such administrator; that said Stiles made default in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, and said Linn commenced a suit in chancery in the Circuit Court of Ogle County, in his name, as such administrator, to foreclose said mortgage in which suit such proceedings were had; that at the March term of said Court for the year 1860 a decree of foreclosure was rendered in said suit, directing the sale of said mortgaged premises by the Master in Chancery of said Court to satisfy the amount secured by said mortgage, together with the costs of said suit, and on the 26th day of June, 1860, said Master, in pursuance of said decree, offered said land for sale, and said Wm. Linn bid the same off in his own name for the amount due on said decree, paying in cash only the amount due for costs—about $36; that at an expiration of fifteen months from said sale, said land not having been redeemed, a deed thereof was duly executed by said Master in Chancery to said Linn, bearing date on the 7th day of June, 1864, said deed containing a recital of the substance of said decree and the purchase of said land by the complainant in said foreclosure suit; that on the 20th day of January, 1865, said Linn, without any order or authority of the County Court of Ogle County or of any Court, sold said land to the defendant, Mallory, for the sum of $1,600 cash, and conveyed the same to him by deed of that date in which he described himself as administrator of said William R. Olvin, said deed containing, among other things, the following recital: "Being the same land deeded to me as administrator of William R. Olvin, by Joseph Sears, Special Master." It also appears that said Linn filed as exhibits in said foreclosure suit copies of the letters of administration granted to him by the Orphans' Court of Washington County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the same were made part of the evidence and record in said case. The Master's report of the sale of said land, under the foreclosure decree, stated that the only money paid to Linn on his purchase at the Master's sale was the $36.18 costs. Linn has never paid the proceeds of the sale to Mallory or to the heirs of Olvin, although said estate does not seem to have been in debt to any considerable amount, but in an account filed in said Orphans' Court, in 1868, Linn gave the estate credit for draft from Ten Eyck for proceeds of a "lot of ground in Lacon, Ill., and 80 acres of land, [illegible]."

There is no direct proof in the case showing that this item refers to this parcel of land; but, from the fact that A. Ten Eyck is the name of the solicitor who attended the foreclosure suit for Linn, and that Ten Eyck lived in the town of Lacon, Ogle County, it is probable that this item of the account refers to the land in question; but he never paid the money over to the Orphans' Court, or otherwise accounted for it than as above. He did not apply it in payment of debts for the firm name, nor did he pay it to the firm. Linn is now insolvent. The bill prays that she be declared the sole beneficial owner of said land; that the deed from Linn to Mallory be set aside or that he be decreed to hold in trust for him, and for general relief. There is no evidence in the case showing that Mallory had any notice of the trust suit with which this land was charged in Linn's hands than what is afforded by the record of the foreclosure suit and the deed he received from Linn; and the only question presented is whether there is enough in this record to charge Mallory with notice of the trust under which Linn held this deed. As between the heir or creditors of Olvin and Linn there can be no doubt of this trust. He bid the land off in his own name, at a judicial sale, for the purpose of collecting a debt due the estate of which he was administrator. He paid no money, but the title acquired by the bid stood in lieu of the debt he had theretofore held as administrator of Olvin. He acquired his title through a judicial proceeding in which he described himself as administrator, and spread upon the records of the Court the letters of administration which gave him authority to act in the premises, and without which he could have taken no step in the case. The Master who made the sale under the decree reported to the Court that he sold the land to the complainant in the case, and that was not William Linn, but William Linn in his official character as administrator of Olvin; and the deed is made in pursuance and completion of such sale. All these facts are as it were ingrained into Linn's title, and form an essential part of it; and, although the deed from the Master does not describe him by his office, yet it recites all the essential steps in the proceeding, and shows conclusively that the complainant in the foreclosure suit, who was Wm. Linn, administrator, &c., was the party of the second part in the deed. The records in this foreclosure case form public records. All persons seem bound to take notice of them. The law presumes the purchaser inspects the public records through which his title is derived before he accepts a conveyance. 2 Lead Cases in Eq. 169; 37 Ill., 155, *Morris v. Hoyle*; 17 Pick 477, *Johnson v. Bartlett*. No person could have inspected the chain of Linn's title to this land without learning that he paid no money for it, except a small amount of costs; that he bought it as administrator of W. R. Olvin, and held it as such when he made his deed to Mallory; all these facts were patent upon the record. But if these recitals in the claim of Linn's title were not enough, we find that, when he comes to sell the lands, he assumes and purports to act only in his character as administrator, and declares by his deed that the land he is selling is the same land he holds as administrator of W. C. Olvin, by virtue of the deed he had received from Joseph Sears, Master in Chancery. It is a familiar principle of law that every owner of land is bound by all recitals in his chain of title; and herein the very act of passing the title to Mallory, Linn injects into it a notice to his guarantee that he held it only by virtue of his office. This relieves the case of all doubt. Mallory must be held to have received the title to the land with full knowledge of the trust with which they were charged,—which is equivalent to saying that he knew Linn had no right to sell, and that his attempt to do so was inoperative and void. By the Statute of this State, Rev. Stat. 1845, Chap. —, Sec. —, an executor or administrator may purchase real estate at Sheriff's sale to save a debt, but the property thus purchased becomes assets in his hands, and can only be sold by order of the Probate Court. In the condition of Linn's title, he had no right to sell this land, except by order of the Probate Court of Ogle County, and all persons dealing with him are bound to take notice of Linn's disability to sell save as the Probate Court shall authorize him. It is possible that if Linn had applied the proceeds of the sale to Mallory to the payment of the debts of the estate, or had even paid over to the heir, with notice, a Court of Equity would have protected him, although his conduct might have been illegal; but the proceeds having been properly and honestly applied, a Court of Equity might have sanctioned the irregularity and quieted the title in the purchase, but this is not the case we are contemplating; in the light of the proof in this case, which shows that Linn has never paid this money either to him or creditor, and has only credited the estate with a part of it, but has not paid over the money in accordance with his credit. When Linn offered to sell Mallory the purchase, he should have required him to first obtain an order from the Probate Court. Having neglected to do that, he must abide the consequences of his own negligence. The case is a hard one for Mallory, it is true, but his own negligence has occasioned it, and he must look to Linn for his redress.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Over one and a half million of dollars are found to be due to the inventor, by the different railroad companies having a terminus in this city that use the Cawood machine or swage block, to repair the ends of rails without removing them from the track, instead of having them taken up, sent to the mill, and re-rolled. It will be remembered that in this case Judge Drummond delivered an elaborate opinion in July, 1871 (the only copy of which, by the bye, was published in THE TRIBUNE, and is all the Court now possesses in the shape of a record), and the matter was finally referred to Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery, to report. Yesterday the Master made the report, of which the following is a summary: Samuel H. Turrill v. Illinois Central Railroad Company and John M. Douglas; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and Amos T. Hall; Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company and E. B. Phillips; Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and T. B. Blackstone; and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. This cause, says the Master, has been by an interlocutory decree of the Court referred to him, as Master, to report what machines used by defendants infringe on the patent of the Cawood machine, and as to damages. The Court has decided the patent to be valid, determined the construction of the invention; and the Master finds, first, that all of the machines used by the Companies referred to do infringe the plaintiff's patent; and as to damages, that there is due to complainant for the use of his patent, the following amounts: From the Illinois Central Railroad Company, $831,150.40; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, $76,134.50; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, $78,158.63; Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, $935,115.97; Chicago, St. Louis & Alton Railroad Company, $129,173.18. Total, $1,549,732.68.

This calculation was based on the average number of feet mended per day, which is 7¼ feet per day, by the new process, as compared with 23 feet by the old or anvil process.

The divorce suit, Hill v. Hill, entered yesterday in the Superior Court, is really too good to pass unnoticed. Petitioner charges his wife with "extreme and repeated cruelty toward him," and with "wilfully deserting him," and this is how he proves both charges: "In the month of December," he says, "in the year 1869, at Trenton, State of New Jersey, said wife, without any cause or provocation on his part, and from the impulses of an abandoned and malignant heart, threatened complainant's life with a butcher-knife, and also threatened, on the same day, to poison him, and actually had and obtained arsenic for that purpose, which complainant discovered; and on such discovery, knowing her ungovernable and malignant temper, complainant feared, and had reason to fear, she wished and would take his life, and was compelled, for his own safety and to preserve his life and person, to abandon her presence; and complainant says and charges that it was her intention and purpose to compel and bring about a separation; and thereafter complainant, on account of his health and to seek business, was obliged to leave the State of New Jersey, and went and resided in various places, carrying on his business as a paper-hanger in the South, and until, as aforesaid, he came to Chicago, in September, 1871." This is extreme and repeated cruelty, and wilful desertion, on the part of the wife!

William H. and Michael D. Davies, petition to close a partnership with R. M. Hough and Chauncey Bowen. They allege that they commenced a partnership to pack pork on joint account during the winter of 1871-2, Hough, Bowen, and the two plaintiffs putting in $50,000 each, or a total of $150,000, Hough to do all the business, and to be paid out of the profits for his services; all other profits being thus divided,—Bowen to have one-third, Hough one-third, and the plaintiffs one-third, and each party to receive 8 per cent on the money invested. Petitioners put in $36,000, that being all the money Hough wanted them to pay. The packing was proceeded with, and is alleged to have proved profitable, and petitioners further allege that they have received no account from said Hough or Bowen; that they have expended, besides the $36,000, $11,000, and are perhaps liable for $1,000 more; that Hough has promised to render an account, but failed to do so; that they believe their share of the profit to have been $12,000; and they pray that an account be taken of the partnership.

A petition was filed, yesterday, in the matter of the Great Western Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, which will be interesting to many creditors of such companies, who may possibly find themselves in the same position as the petitioners, who affirm that they duly filed their claim ($3,000) against the company, with Mr. Register Hibbard, and that the assignee, C. W. Upton, is now found to have marked "doubtful" against the claim. It appears that some persons, unknown at present, have represented to the assignee that they are interested in the claim, having acquired such interest from the petitioners, who aver that they have never parted with any portion of their interest to any person whatever; wherefore they pray that the assignee be ruled to show cause why the claim should not be admitted. Ruled accordingly.

The jury returned their verdict, in the suit Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. John McAuley et al., yesterday. They find for W. B. Carpenter and wife, $2,740; James Greenland and wife, $2,640; Charles J. Hull, $23,015.50; Martha F. Lindsay, $250; Louisa Finegan, $256; Sarah Robinson, $316; Augusta Hulbarg, $163; Anne Lawson, $174.83; Anne Johnson, $161.34; Anne McGowan, $216; John W. Barker, $184; Jane Willard, $171; Josephine Miller, $214; Mary Davis, $184; Mary Hart, $164; Jane Reilly, $165; Anne Sharlow, $161; Charles Messenberg and wife, $2,050; Margaret Lennehan, $110; Oscar Fenley, $2,500; Wm. Adams, $157; Charles Stewart, $195; Charles J. Hull, no damages; Klas Kuur, $355; Roelf Krusinga, $295; Colman Coyne, $370.

An injunction was yesterday issued, restraining the sale of Lot 4, Block 13, in the original town of Chicago, and wharfing Lot 2 in Block K, opposite to said lot, mortgaged by Ira Munn and George Scott, and their wives, to Robert C. Wright, for the sum of $25,000, which sale was advertised to take place on the 22d inst.

It is not proposed to proceed further with examination in the matter of Shanahan & West, the attorneys for the petitioners not succeeding in finding evidence of frauds. The result of the examination, which THE TRIBUNE yesterday correctly stated to have been such as to render it impossible then to form a very clear idea of how the matter was likely to turn out, is now thought to be highly satisfactory to the bankrupts and their friends.

Judge Tree will sit this morning, to hear motions. Jury trials commence on Monday. The cases set for the 11th, 12th, and 13th, are 303, 340, 276, and 277; 12th and 13th, Pollock v. Reck, Reickwald v. Bryant, Dewey et al. v. Halfed et al.; 14th and 15th, 239, 240, 249; 15th, 272.

Persons interested in motions for new trial, in the late railroad condemnation case, are notified that such motions will be heard this morning, and will constitute the whole of the business before Judge Booth. No other notice will be given.

There was an examination of witnesses in the case of Ernest Brandt, yesterday, directed chiefly with a view to the discovery of fraudulent concealment of property, but nothing was elicited tending to convict the bankrupt of improper dealings of that character.

In another column we publish Mr. Munn's evidence, summarized, as to the whole of the dealings of his firm with Jesse Hoyt, of New York, in which some millions were involved. Mr. Munn completed and signed the evidence yesterday.

Judge Porter is resting after his recent heavy labors; it will be several days yet before the Grand Jury garner their harvest for the Judge to thresh.

A most important decision, by Judge Blodgett, affecting nine-tenths of the land speculators of the country, will be found in another column.

A number of claims were ordered to be paid, in the Chicago Fibre and Paper Company, in bankruptcy, yesterday.

There was a new bankruptcy case from Elgin, yesterday, which numbers among numerous creditors several of our citizens. Those who are apprehensive better refer to the record.

In the action of Mrs. Kelly v. The City, for the loss of her child, the jury yesterday awarded $4,050 damages.

Three additional Grand Jurors were added to the panel yesterday.

Five couples were divorced by Judge Gary yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

509—Hawkins, et al. v. Squire et al.; parties come by their attorneys; jury sworn and retire to consider their verdict.

NEW SUITS.

Hy. Rusch v. Carl Leiders, Mary Leiders, and Robert Wood, Jr.; foreclosure of mortgage on the east half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 31, north, in Range 8, east; in Grundy County, Ill.; E. Sanford, Solicitor—John Wanamacker v. Oscar L. American; assumpsit, $1,500; Bently, Ullman & Ives, Solicitors. —Assignee of Equitable Insurance Company v. Auer R. Scranton; to take an account of indebtedness.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

1,622—Chicago Fibre and Paper Company; filed assignee's report of sale and order confirming same; objections to be filed by 12th inst. 2,128—Ira T. Munn, et al.; issued injunction. 1,622—Chicago Fibre and Paper Company; (second order) order for the payment of certain claims out of the balance in hand belonging to the estate. 1,986—Germania Insurance Company; 10 days given to answer Milleman's petition. 2,091—Great Western Insurance Company; filed petition of A. Smith and J. A. Hughes; rule issued on C. W. Upton to show cause in five days after service. 1,860—Geo. W. Gill; referred to H. W. Bishop, Auditor, to ascertain and settle costs.

NEW BANKRUPT.

Charles S. Mixer, of Elgin, Kane County, Ill. Voluntary bankruptcy. The Chicago creditors are: John Thomb, Garrison & Blanchard, D. W. Fisk, —— Matthews, W. H. Bush, Ray & Mitchell, Sinclair & Tompkins, Louis Priest, Burton & Sons, and Israel Crane.

NEW SUITS.

John McCabe v. steam barge Juniata; libel for wages, $105; Wm. H. Condon, proctor. —Wm. H. Wolf et al. v. scow Ida H. Bloom; libel, $34 for supplies.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Gary*].

3,392—Bradstreet v. Mercy; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs, with procedendo for want of affidavit of merits. 3,433—Jenen v. Thompson; rule on defendant to file additional appeal bond in penalty of $200 in five days. 3,[illegible]—Somborg v. Dietsch; motion for additional bill of particulars denied, and motion to strike out affidavit of plaintiff's claim denied. 2,363—Glaser v. Heart; demurrer overruled and leave to plead Monday morning next. 2,112—Burrows v. Stone; judgment, $646.75. 2,694—Pesch v. Reinwold; new narr filed as of 4th inst. [illegible]—Jones v. Moeller; by stipulation, dismissed at plaintiff's costs, as to unpaid costs only. 2,778—Birren v. Commercial Insurance Company; default and judgment, $3,300. 2,316—Haenich v. same; same for $2,700. 3,137—Jones v. same; default. 3,147—Ogden v. Ford; judgment, debt, $350.80, and damages, $6.62, entire. 2,514—Barnum v. Fonda; default and judgment, $170.36. 3,283—Hayden v. Armstrong; default and judgment $398.50. 3,105—Cager v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; by stipulation default set aside and time to plead extended two days. 2,612—Mosser v. Garden City Insurance Company; judgment $2,092.81. 3,628—Rolcson v. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; cause transferred to the United States Circuit Court. 2,802—Gardner v. Teutonia Insurance Company; rule on defendant to restore plea in 15 days, or default to be entered without further notice. 2,179—Stearns v. Todd; judgment $560.12, and special execution. 589—Wanamaker v. American; dismissed by plaintiff's costs, and judgment. 2,695—Snow v. Norton; rule on defendant to file additional bond in penalty of $300, in ten days. 3,316—Northwestern Fertilizing Company v. Baltach Smelting and Refining Company; default, and judgment $165.83. 3,166—Gregory v. Tobey; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 2,074—Scammon v. Thompson; same order as to defendant. 2,386—Dunton v. Hoffmeister; judgment, $220. 1,964—Garrison v. Barnett; motion for new trial withdrawn. 1,964 A—Higgins v. Stone et al.; motion for new trial denied, and judgment. 2,541—Leopold v. Putnam Fire Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 3,345—Patrick v. Hall; same order.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

554—Bard v. Bard; masters' report filed and confirmed and decree of divorce. 817—Birch v. Birch; same order. 763—Lovell v. Lovell; same order. 903—Sprague v. Sprague; proof of publication, default and reference to Scott. 900—Greenhalgh v. Greenhalgh; decree of divorce. 843—Carroll v. Carroll; same order. 879—Schwenberger v. Mann et al.; personal service v. A. and M. Mann, and Sally Conroy; Hutchison & Taft enter appearance for Snere; default and reference to Scott. 740—High v. Cutler; leave to complainant to amend petition.

NEW SUITS.

41,161—Harty v. Burns; appeal. 41,162—Snyder v. Whelan; appeal. 41,163—C. Kuyper v. G. W. Hoffman; papers in restored cause; an action for specific performance. 41,164—Eliphalet W. Blatchford and Caleb F. Gates v. Wm. Kelly and John Cahill; assumpsit, $1,000; Spafford, McDaid & Wilson, attorneys. 41,165—Same v. S. H. Kendrick; assumpsit, $400; same attorneys. 41,166—Same v. James F. Connell and William Golden; assumpsit, $800; same attorneys. 41,167—Henry C. v. Elmira Hills; divorce. 41,168—Johann v. Hilda J. Sedergrens; divorce. 41,169—Frederick Nusser v. August Williams et al.; assumpsit; $4,000; Arnold Tripp, attorney. 41,170—Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company v. Peter Schlund; trespass; $1,000; Hervey, Anthony & Galt, attorneys. 41,171—41,172—41,173—and 41,174—Same v. Same; all trespass; $1,000; same attorneys. 41,175—Moses W. Powell v. J. B. Bell; assumpsit; $600; Gary Brothers. 41,176—City of Chicago v. John O'Malley; assumpsit; $1,500; J. N. Stiles, attorney. 41,177—Same v. Dennis O'Connor; assumpsit $800; same attorney. 41,178—Same v. John Wall and Philip Jaeger; assumpsit $800; same attorney. 41,179—Same v. Alexander Sweeney and Anthony Barnes; assumpsit $1,500; same attorney. 41,180—Same v. Kiren Cash and Patrick Cash; assumpsit $2,000; same attorney. 51,181—Same v. Joel Ellis and Thomas Armour; assumpsit $4,000; same attorney. 41,182—Same v. John Dawson and Thomas H. Miller; assumpsit $3,000; same attorney. 41,183—Augustus H. Burley v. Emma Mann; petition to re-enter of records a decree of foreclosure. 41,184—Nelson v. Read; appeal. 41,185—Krotz v. Krotz; divorce. 41,186—Asa D. Waldron et al. v. Joseph Maffett et al.; debt $2,000; Norman A. Perkins, solicitor.

THE CHANCERY COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

600—Kelly v. City; jury; assess damages at $4,050; jury polled, and motion for new trial. 673—Ross v. Swain; dismissed for want of compliance, etc. 620—Gay v. Holden; jury called, and assess damages at $100; motion for new trial. G. N. 4,667—Perkins v. Graham; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 822—Adams v. Harkins; appeal dismissed on call with procedendo for want, etc. 825—Jamieson v. Atkinson; defendant not present; jury trial; damages assessed at $92.58 and judgment. G. N. 1,751—South Park Commissioners v. Cook; jury again called, and trial continued till Monday.

Call Monday 150, and 241 to 249, except 245 and 246.

[*Judge Booth.*]

C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co. v. John McAulay et al.; jury return sealed verdict; motion for new trial on behalf of all respondents, except Margaret Lenehan. 1,126—Bissell v. Dunne; leave to file replication. 1,166—Bakkar v. Kimball; demurrer to second and third amended pleas sustained, and leave to defendant to amend in ten days. 1,286—Dorman v. Born; rule on defendant to file new appeal bond, $840, by Wednesday. 2,231—Eagle Works Manufacturing Company v. Wood Preserving Company; personal service, default, and judgment for $1,646.31. 888—Steel v. More; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

Call 260 to 280 on Tuesday.

[*Judge Tree.*]

2,228—Adolph Derlocher v. Goldsmith & Brothers, and 2,227—Stone for use of Thorp v. Same; defendants Goldsmith ask leave to withdraw demurrer to Narr, which is granted, and 7 days to plead; plaintiffs confess plea in abatement, and have leave to amend instanter.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

8 (Burnt Records)—Hapgood v. McArthur et al.; Master's report filed and confirmed, and final decree. 602—Root et al. v. Taylor et al.; Master's report filed and confirmed, and Commissioners appointed in partition. Michael Weishaar v. Nikolas Ambre et al.; time to answer extended to 1st January; S. B. Perry and A. B. Dalton appear for defendants.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

582—McClelland v. Walker; referred to Rutler, Master, to take proofs, etc.

NEW SUITS.

4,796—Wm. B. Morris v. Chancey B. Hearth, Wayland W. Wait, and Frederick W. Dodge; assumpsit, $1,000; George Gardner, attorney. 4,797—Field, Leiter & Co. v. Martin O'Brien; assumpsit, $1,100; Eldredge & Tourtelotte, attorneys. 4,798—William Brew v. Robert G. Goodwillie; case, $2,500; Buckley, Ulman & Ives, attorneys. 4,799—Gustav Bolten v. Hester Malcom; case, $1,000; Forrester & Beam, attorneys. 4,800—Schmitt & Gubbins v. Conrad & Martin; attachment for debt of $200, the parties having moved to Detroit; Geo. S. Sandercock, attorney. 4,801—Frank be Marshall v. George Irons; covenant broken, $400; Wood & Carter, attorneys. 4,802—W. H. and M. D. Davis v. R. M. Hough and Chauncey Bowen; bill to close a partnership and take an account. 4,803—Robert Robinson v. W. Clark et al.; case; $1,000; Story & King, attorneys. 4,804—Appleby v. Smith et al.; appeal. 4,805—Tully et al v. Fitzgerald; same. 4,806—Finnegan v. Gill; same.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Samuel C. Smith; will proven; letters testamentary to Nancy W. Smith; bond of $6,000 approved. Abner W. Henderson; same order, and letters testamentary to widow; bond of $100,000 approved. Timothy Collins; citation to issue on John Huell, to show cause why he should not return an inventory of the partnership of Huell & Collins, and of debts collected since the decease of Collins. Andreas Lind; decree for sale of real estate. Cyrus W. Bishop et al.; files restored, and new account approved. Ida J. Briggs et al.; same order. Sarah A. Dearlove et al.; files restored; order authorizing guardian to borrow money. H. W. Kingsbury; inventory of guardian approved. Matthew Haggemann; administrator's account approved. Godhard Schaaf; files restored. John Tussey; inventory, appraisement, and award approved. John Trainer; same order. Chas. E. Miller; administration to Jacob Miller; bond of $4,000 approved. F. Porep; inventory, etc., approved. W. R. Day; same order. William Young Edwards; appeal bond approved. M. Simon; administration to Nicholas Simon; bond of $9,200 approved; G. A. Bigelow; claim of J. K. Windell approved. B. and J. B. Durham; guardian's inventory approved, and L. S. Swezy appointed guardian ad litem.

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, all the Judges being present, and transacted the following business:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

In the case No. 19 of the People's Docket of 1871, a motion to strike the name of E. H. Palmer from the roll of attorneys, the Court said that a majority of its members had arrived at the conclusion that the motion be acceded to, and that Ezekiah H. Palmer be stricken from the roll.

Scott, J. "I do not concur, and will file a dissenting opinion."

Breese, J. "I do not concur."

No. 27—The People's Docket, Yundt v. the People. This is the case of John S. Yundt, indicted for the crime of manslaughter in unlawfully causing the death of Mary Ann Haurtranft by attempting to procure an abortion. The offence was committed at Naperville, Dupage County. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Court below, and remanded the case. The opinion is by Scott, J., all the members of the Court concurring.

NEW RULE.

Mr. Justice Walker announced the following: "The first clause of Rule 50 is to be so construed that the party filing the record shall only be required to advance $5 on fees when a case is first placed on the docket, and no additional advance fees shall be required of either party, if the case shall be again docketed on any motion or petition for rehearing, or for any other purpose."

OPINIONS FILED.

Opinions were this day filed in the following cases of the term of 1871:

535—McNeil v. the Chicago City Railway Company, affirmed.

86—The Home Mutual Insurance Company v. A. G. Garfield, reversed and remanded.

The Court then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 8.—The business of the Supreme Court this afternoon was as follows:

412, 413, 414, 416—Dismissed without prejudice.

415—Submitted to the Court, with motion in relation to judgment.

82—Certiorari awarded.

452—Application for mandamus dismissed.

453, 458, 467—Continued.

471—Taken on call; parties to file arguments by Jan. 1, 1873.

Block v. Lush, continued.

Chicago & Rock Island Railroad v. Collins, continued.

315—Motion for leave to file additional record, and assign additional error in behalf of applicant; the Court allowed the additional record to be filed, but refused to allow additional error to be assigned.

296—Mandamus awarded.

295—Mandamus refused. This case involved the jurisdiction of the County Court of LaSalle County. Up to the present time that Court had jurisdiction conferred upon it by special enactment concurrent with the Circuit Court in all civil cases. The Court holds that under the new constitution such jurisdiction does not exist, but that this Court has now no other jurisdiction than that which all other County Courts in this State have.

The Court adjourned to next Court in course.

Sudden Death of a Well-Known Preacher.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Rev. Silas Tucker, Pastor of the Union Baptist Church of Aurora, while in attendance at a prayer-meeting at his church on Thursday evening, at about 7 o'clock, suddenly fell from his chair, and expired within a few minutes. His death was caused, it is supposed, by heart disease, to which he had been subject for several years. He was 59 years of age, and leaves a wife and three sons, one of whom is at home in Aurora, and two in Chicago. He was a highly-respected member of the ministry, and was well and widely known throughout Northern Illinois, having preached nine years at Naperville, five years at Galesburg, and twelve years at Logansport, Indiana. He had been settled over his charge in Aurora but a few months.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home will be held at the Home at half-past 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. A full attendance is particularly requested.

The November meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest, which was to have been held at the Sherman House on Monday evening next, has been postponed out of respect to the epizootic. The date of the next gathering will be announced hereafter.

The West Division City Railway Company are going to straighten their tracks on Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets, as soon as all the buildings in the way are torn down, which desirable event is nearly at hand.

A Committee of interested gentlemen waited upon the Council Committee on Railroads yesterday afternoon, and complained that the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company were operating on Carroll street without permission from the Common Council. The Committee referred them to the Board of Public Works who will tear up the track.

After having made a tolerably respectable competence out of the remains of the Court House bell, the enterprising Eberhardt found 4,000 pounds of the metal still on his hands. He has succeeded in disposing of this quantity to Mr. Jones, of Troy, the manufacturer of the old bell, who will have it recast with the metal for the new one ordered by the city.

At the time of the passage of the Canal bill, at the last special session of the Legislature, none of the members of the House did more to secure its success than Colonel William R. Morrison, of Monroe County. Not forgetful of the aid received from that quarter, and the kindly way in which it was given, the Cook County delegation have had made, and have just sent to Colonel Morrison, a fine cane, the head of which is made out of the Court House bell, and on which is engrossed, beside the name of the donors, the words of the Colonel when he voted for the Canal bill: "If Chicago came here in her strength, I should vote 'no'; but when she comes here in ashes, I vote 'aye.'"

The horse-disease extends its influence to society and to the education of the young. Its effect on the former was noticed at a fashionable West Side reception on Saturday night, when the drivers of the horses epizootically inclined distinctly informed the guests that they must break up at 12 o'clock, or go home on foot. The company was thus immediately dispersed. It has been equally felt in the small attendance at two or three assemblies of the *elite* during the present week. Educationally considered, an incident in the German class of one of the public schools illustrates two points. "*Ist thr pherd krank?*" asked the practical teacher. "*Pherd?*" muttered the precocious scholar; "that means horse; *krank*, that means sick. Oh, you want to know whether our horse has got the epizootic. Yes, very bad." Practical German in the public schools evidently has made as much progress as the equine influenza.

RELIGIOUS.

The Woman's Board of the American Board of Missions.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 8.—About one hundred ladies connected with the Congregational churches of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, with some representatives from other States, are here for a meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions in the organization of an auxiliary to the American Board. The Woman's Board has some special work in the supply and support of teachers and Bible readers at foreign stations. There is a good deal of enthusiasm and a good attendance of resident ladies. A proper publication would have gathered more, both of non-resident and of those residing here. Mrs. Moses Smith, of Chicago, is President; Mrs. M. Post, of St. Louis; Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, and Mrs. W. Patton, of Chicago, and Mrs. Magoun, of Grinnell, Iowa, are among those in attendance. Beloit is represented by twenty-two. Yesterday was occupied with brief addresses, devotion and the reports of auxiliaries. In the evening there was a social entertainment at the seminary.

Loss of a Lumber Barge and Her Crew.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The barge Forest Queen, from Saginaw, laden with lumber, while in tow of the City of Burlington, during the gale, last night, was cut loose two miles outside of the breakwater, and is supposed to be lost, with all hands. The barges Kentucky and Star of the North, which were in tow of the tug, were also cut loose at the same time. The former is water-logged, and the latter was brought in. Portions of the wreck of the Forest Queen were seen by the crew of the Kentucky.

An old man, a resident of Centreville, Ohio, named Aaron Benham, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bastardy, filed by two sisters, respectively, 19 years of age. They are now inmates of the infirmary, and in a pitiful condition. Benham has been married three times, and is at present a widower. He was tried yesterday before a magistrate, and held to answer in the Court of Common Pleas. In default of $10,000 bail he was taken to jail.

Yesterday Alvan Wilkins, a Detroit broker, was arrested for forgery at the suit of Evans & Walker, on whom he had imposed an altered certificate of City Railroad stock. Wilkins is confined to his bed by sickness, and an officer is at the house in charge.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—11 a. m.—Flour 30s. Wheat—winter, 11s 6d@11s 8d; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 8d@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 47,000 qrs, 33,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—1:30 p. m.—Winter wheat, 11s 6d; spring, 11s 2d@12s. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, 58s. Pork quiet. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 8—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92¼; account, 92¼; 5-20s of '65, 91; 5-20s of 67, 93; 10-40s 87¼; new 5's, 88¾; Erie, 43⅛.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 8.—5-20s of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Rentes, 53f 15c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—BEEVES—The market opened firm this week with a good supply of cattle. There was about the average attendance of Eastern buyers, but only a limited business was done in consequence of an advance of ¼ to ⅜c per lb being asked by sellers. Buyers took no more cattle on Thursday than was absolutely necessary to supply their immediate requirements, hoping that to-day the market would decline to last week's figures, but in this they were disappointed, for sellers maintained their demand for an advance. The average quality of the offerings is scarcely so good as last week's, and good beeves are scarce. Common grades are weak at last week's quotations, and doubtless the price for this grade will decline to-morrow. Between 500 and 600 head have been sold, the highest price realized being 7⅛c per lb for 10 fine Illinois steers, averaging 1,505 lbs.

MILCH COWS—The market opened steady at last week's prices. The receipts were small and demand light.

OXEN—There has been a good demand, and many have changed hands at from 5¾ to 7c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market opened quiet with a fair supply. The transactions had been principally confined to buyers for the Eastern markets, and although holders ask last week's figures for the offerings, the ruling price shows a slight decline. A large number of the receipts have been shipped through in first hands. We quote course wool sheep at from 5@6¼c per lb; fine do, 4⅛@6⅛c. Lambs, 7@8¾c per lb.

HOGS—A fair local trade has been done this week, the purchases consisting mainly of State hogs. The market, however, is generally quiet. Prices range from 5⅛ to 5⅛c for Western, and from $5.60 to $5.20 per cwt for State. William Lester sold 85 Illinois hogs, averaging 309 lbs, at $5.55 per cwt, and C. Stephens disposed of 93 Illinois, averaging 185 lbs, at 5c per lb. These are the only transactions worth noticing.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 5 cars reported to arrive, 578 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 3,502, or 206 cars, against 5,236 head, or 322 cars for the same time last week. The run this week has been the lightest for many years past, and trade been in sympathy. There were not sufficient transactions to make a market; but few buyers were present, and the little stock in the yards was held ½c above their ideas. Sales 126 Illinois steers, av 1,177 to 1,343 lbs, at $5.50@6.75; 34 Ohio steers, av 1,180 to 1,348 lbs, at $5.25@6.50; 20 Cherokee steers, av 857 lbs, at 4c; 290 Michigan stockers, av 96[illegible] lbs, at $3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 1,800, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 14,600 against 11,600 the same time last week. The market closed firm and active, only three loads remaining unsold. Canada lambs, $6.25@6.37½; Canada sheep, $5.50@6.00; Western sheep, $4.50@5.35. Sales 314 Michigan sheep, 84 to 89 lbs, $4.75@5.25; 122 Canada lambs, 71 to 80 lbs, $6.75@7.00; 14 Canada sheep, 141 lbs, $5.75; also 3,000 sheep and lambs on private terms.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 15,600, making the total supply for the week thus far, 53,200, against 18,700 for the same time last week. The market opened slow this morning at 20c per 100 cwt off from yesterday's prices. Sales: 1,353 Ohio hogs, av. 220@230 lbs, at $4.50@4.62½.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—CATTLE—The market opens dull, holders demanding from ¼c to ⅜c advance on last week's closing prices. The supply is less than that of last week, and of inferior quality. The highest price realized was $7.75, the range otherwise being from $4.50 up to $7.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Were in moderate request. Prices range as follows: Lambs $7.00@8.25; coarse wool, $5.00@6.75; fine do, $4.50@6.50.

HOGS—Quiet; State, $5.00@5.20; Western, $5.38@5.63.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The receipts at the ports during the week were 124,496 bales; same time last year, 107,107; for the year, 783,179; last year, 574,725. Exports for the week, 65,848; same time last year, 39,710; for the year, 311,177; last year, 215,291. Stock at all the United States ports, 346,764; last year, 302,882; at interior towns, 36,339; last year, 61,659. At Liverpool, 488,000; last year, 497,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 63,000; last year, 83,000.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; in buyers' favor; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour lower, with very moderate export demand demand; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.20; common to good extra, $6.75@7.00; good to choice, $7.10@7.90; white wheat extra, $7.80@9.50; St. Louis, $7.20@11.00. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat lower, with only moderate export demand; receipts, 140,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.28@1.30; No. 3 Chicago, $1.38@1.40; No. 2 do, $1.45¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50@1.52; red winter, $1.58¼@1.64; white Western, $1.77½. Rye scarce and firm; old mixed Western, 80c. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 84,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63¼@64c; sail do, 64¾@65c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 65½c; sound Western mixed, 64¼@64½c; unsound do, 60@62½c. Oats dull; receipts, 36,000 bu; old Western mixed, in store, 47@48¼c; white, 44@50c.

EGGS, HAY, AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15@18¼c. Sugar, fair to good refining, 9⅛@9¼c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm; 7½@8½c.

WHISKEY—Active and firm at 95c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14¼c; refined, 26¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and active; mess, $16.00@16.12½; prime mess, $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles very firm; long and short clear for January, 7¾c; long clear, 8¼c spot; 8¼c November. Lard active and firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅛@8⅝c; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER—Active; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—11@15c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.74; N. Y., $1.63½; amber, 1.44½. Corn steady, 45c. Oats, 29c for State; 35½c for white.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.74½; No. 3 do, $1.59; No. 1 White Michigan, $1.58¼; No. 2 do, $1.49¼; amber Michigan, $1.43¼; No. 1 red, $1.63¼; No. 2 do, $1.44. Corn quiet; high mixed, 41¼c; new, 39¼c; low mixed, 41c; new, 39c; yellow, 41½. Oats steady; No. 2, 29c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6@6¼c; Oswego, 13@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9⅞@9¾d; Orleans 10¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales for week, 62,000 bales; export, 9,000 bales; speculation, 5,000 bales; actual stock, 488,000 bales; American actual stock, 62,000; stock estimated at 456,000 bales; American stock estimated, 35,000 bales. Receipts, 51,000 bales; American, 21,000 bales; actual export, 14,000 bales; stock afloat, 192,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending lower.

Breadstuffs quiet; red Western spring wheat, 11s 2d; old red winter, 11s 6d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Receipts of corn past 3 days, 78,000 quarters, all American. Receipts of wheat same time, 47,000 quarters, of which 33,000 quarters were American. Pork, 56s. Cheese, 65s. Bacon unchanged. Tallow, 44s 3d.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extra, $5.50@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.25@8.25. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.65@1.68; amber, $1.75@1.77; Rye steady at 75@80c. Corn dull; yellow, 62@63c; mixed, 61@62c. Oats quiet; white, 42c; mixed, 40@41c; black, 38@39c. Barley in better demand; Western, 85c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19@19½c; refined, 26c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Dull; low middling, 17½c; middling, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $6.50@9.50. Corn in store, 65@70c. Oats quiet at 39c.

HAY AND BRAN—Scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats heavy; shoulders, 6c; sides, 8¼@8½c. Lard scarce.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.13½; No. 2, $1.06¼. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 31½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 23c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 53c. Barley steady; No. 2, 66c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 71,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 15c; to Oswego, 22c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Nothing done in grain.

PETROLEUM—Steady, in fair demand, and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; red, $1.48@1.55. Corn firm; old, 42c; new, 35@37c. Rye steady, at 68@70c; Oats quiet at 27@33c.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held at $14.00 spot, $13.00 seller November. Lard firm; steam, 7¾c; kettle, 7½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 8c; all new bacon firm; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 11c; all old sugar-cured hams, 16¼@17c.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.25@4.40.

WHISKEY—Firm at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, corn, oats, bran, and hay nominally unchanged. No movement on account of the weather; raining steadily all day.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally at $20.00. Bacon dull at 7¾@11¾@12¼c. Hams scarce; sugar cured, 20c. Lard quiet, and firm; tierce, 8¾@9¼c; keg, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, inferior, 6¼c; fair, 8¼c. Molasses, common, 35c; fair, 58@60c; good, 63@64c; prime, 65@66c; choice, 67c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 92c@$1.00.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20¼; sight, ¾ discount; gold, 12⅞.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 8,000 bales; prices unchanged; receipts, 5,591; week's sales, 26,000; receipts, net, 34,267; gross, 39,557; exports to Great Britain, 13,486; Continent, 12,924; coast, 1,930; stock, 114,831.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, oats, and rye neglected. Corn quiet and firm; sales of 25,000 bu No. 2 Western at 49¼@50c.

FREIGHTS—Steady; wheat, 16c; corn, 14c; oats, 9c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quie; No. 2 red, $1.65. Corn dull; 60@61c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn, mixed Western in fair demand at 63@64c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 38@39c; white, 40c. Rye firm at 80@81c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork firm and scarce, at $16.50@17.00. Bulk shoulders, 6@6½c; bacon sides, 10½c; clear rib, 10½c. Hams, new, uncanvassed, 14½@16½c. Lard firm and higher, 8½c.

BUTTER—In good demand; Western choice rolls, 26@28c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring lower; No. 2, $1.10; winter dull, only sample lots sold. Corn dull; No. 2, 33c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 25c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull; No. 2, 54c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.00. Bulk meats in good order demand; shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c; clear rib, 8¼@8½c; clear sides, 8¼@8¾c. Bacon easier; small sales shoulders at 6¼@6¾c; clear rib, 11c; clear sides, 11¼@11½c. Lard quiet; prime steam, 7¾c.

HOGS—Lower at $4.00@4.30.

CATTLE—Unchanged; 3@6c for fair to extra. Receipts—Hogs, 3,700.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—TOBACCO—Firmer; sales very light.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; new bulk meats, 15 to 20 days on salt, shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8½c, packed. Lard, 8¼@11c.

HOGS—Closed weak at $4.00@4.40.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 8.—RIVER—Arrived, steamer Katie, light, from Peru, loaded with corn for Chicago. Departed, steamer Katie, towing canal boats Metropolis, Ericsson, North Branch, Seneca, all loaded with lumber for Peoria; Gold Rod, light, for Bath and Hercules and J. L. Booth, light, for Peoria, besides a number of other boats from Peru with various destinations.

CANAL—Passed in, Monarch, loaded with corn for Chicago. Passed out, nothing.

Eight feet and six inches of water on the mitersill of lock fifteen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniment.

More than one million people, men and animals, that have been cured of Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, and Lameness, by CENTAUR LINIMENT, are joining the crowd and shouting out its praises. It effects more remarkable cures in one day than all other articles have in one year.

Children Cry

For PITCHER'S CASTORIA. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

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Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING BANK, Clark-st.
SECOND NATIONAL, 65 West Washington-st.

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HALLOCK & WHEELER, 72 West Randolph-st.

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STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 615 State-st.

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BLISS & SNOW, 42 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN W. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
STYLES & FOWLER, 12 Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 69 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 229 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 204 & 206 Madison, cor. Market.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, near Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 203 and 205 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.
NORTH, BENNINGTON & CO., 31 and 33 N. Harrison.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 77 Wabash-av.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 229 Mich.-av.
WISWELL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 56 & 58 Wab-av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 126 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 46 West Lake-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

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AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 257 Wabash-av.

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GEO. F. FOSTER, 11 Market-st.

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M. E. PAGE & CO., 16 S. Green-st.

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JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, 23 and 25 Wabash-av.

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HENRY SEARS & CO., 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

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SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

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E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake-st.

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BLISS & TORREY, 23 Market-st.

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D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 N. Madison-st.

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G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

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OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

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A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 284 and 286 Wabash-av.

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BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 S. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 280 to 286 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., 21 and 23 Wabash-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck Court.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 126 Michigan-av.

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Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
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BRINTNAL, TERRY & BELDEN, 175 & 177 Lake-st.

Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.), 136 LaSalle-st.

Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 170 Washington-st.
MUTUAL BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal-st.

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M. GREENBAUM & CO., 131 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., near Randolph.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & CO., 50 West Washington.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 38 W. Madison.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 363 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 229 West Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 222 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 129 22d-st. and 135 West Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.
J. F. MAYO & CO., 466 State and 51 West Madison-st.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, 242 State and 209 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 171 and 173 Wabash-av.

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DENT & BLACK, 124 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

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E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

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C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 48 South Canal-st.

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KEITH BROS., 231 and 233 Madison-st.
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ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 46 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
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NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 27 and 29 West Lake-st.
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RHODES & BRADLEY, 233 East Randolph-st.

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Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 6 Lake-st.

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N. W. SPAULDING, Patentee, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.

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GROVER & BAKER, 156 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 338 W. Mad. & 260 Wabash-av.
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BELDING BROS & CO., 193 East Madison-st.

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The CHURCH BUILDING, on the southeast corner of Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. Will be rented for use as a Church or Hall, or for business purposes. Apply on the premises.

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66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE HORSE DISEASE

Announcement.

Notwithstanding the EPIZOOTIC has made its appearance in this city, and our horses are all disabled, we shall continue to fill our orders without any interruption.

We are indebted to the gentlemanly managers of the Railroads whose tracks terminate in the rear of our Store, for our ability to make this announcement.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.

Chicago, Nov. 4, 1872.

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Without Delay.

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The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating any drafts on us made by J. H. TOMLINSON, as that person has no authority to make the same.

BARDWELL, CASTLE & CO., 50 and 52 Howard-st., N. Y.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Take notice, that the firm of Bernstein, Berkson & Co. is changed to E. & J. Bernstein & Berkson. 223 East Division-st. E. BERNSTEIN, J. BERNSTEIN, JACOB BERSON.

WM. B. STANNARD,

No. 28 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.,

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN, having secured a pair of horned horses, feels prepared to fill all orders as heretofore, and would solicit a continuance of former favors.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. L. RICE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the successors, KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, at the old stand, 303 to 309 Canal-st.

C. L. RICE,
T. S. KIRKWOOD,
W. A. DUNKLEE.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A Special Co-partnership has been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of manufacturing Wood-Working Machinery and dealing in Railway and Machinists' Supplies. The style of the firm is KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, and will continue for three years from date, or until the first of November, 1875. The general partners are Thomas S. Kirkwood and William A. Dunklee. The special partner is Charles L. Rice, who has contributed the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars to the Capital Stock.

THOMAS S. KIRKWOOD.
WILLIAM A. DUNKLEE.
CHARLES L. RICE, Special.
1st November, 1872.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.......Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 p. m.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 a. m.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Thursday, Nov. 28, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Nov. 30, 3 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

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First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

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Or to the White Star Line Office, 88 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

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Refers by permission the West Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, jewelers.

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JAPANESE MERMAID!

A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st.

THE SPLENDID HALL

73 and 75 North Clark-st., well suited for Balls, Private Parties, and Soirees is to be rented on favorable conditions. Committees should call at KLARE'S Billiard Hall, on the premises.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st.

Best Remedy Against Horse Disease

Teams of good Oxen for sale. HENRY MEYER, 174 West Randolph-st.

REMOVAL.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

Has removed to its new office,

Cor. of Clark and Madison-sts.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

The aspect of the local money market is more favorable to-day than at the beginning of the week. The deposits of a majority of the banks have increased some, and there is more disposition to meet the demands of borrowers. In the open market, also, there is less paper offering. Rates for money have declined from the high figures obtained a week or ten days ago, and good commercial paper is now easily negotiated at 18 per cent per annum. The last month has been a trying time for the banks, and, notwithstanding the present appearance of ease, some of them are carrying large amounts of extended paper, and find themselves cramped for cash funds with which to meet the demands of borrowers, who naturally expect more accommodation now that money appears to be easier.

Exchange continues scarce, and sells between banks at 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium.

Currency continues to come in from the country in moderate volume, showing the progress of collections, but the high price of exchange shows the probability that currency will move Eastward and prevent any accumulation here.

Boston papers represent that the check to business from the horse disease has caused an accumulation of business paper in the hands of the note-brokers, the banks being unable to meet the increased demand for accommodation, caused by the interference with trade. The same is probably true to a considerable extent in New York, and other places where the horse disease has prevailed. As money had been stringent in all these places before the epizootic, it would be impossible to say what proportion of the present stringency is attributable to it. In Chicago we cannot see that it has produced any increase of the stringency yet. This may be due to the fact that money was already so stringent that the additional effect of the horse disease has not been noticed, though it seems more probable that so important an interruption of trade must yet make itself felt in the money market. Business, in many lines of trade, has been almost suspended for a week in this city. Oxen have been substituted to so limited an extent as to be scarcely worth taking into the general account in the loss to trade, and while the business of a large part of the mercantile community has been so interrupted, their liabilities have been maturing just as fast, thus making a serious hiatus between their income and outgo of cash.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Nov. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 6 and 8, in Thompson's Lot 11, Mowry's e ½ of n w Sec 26, 39, 13, with improvements, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $1,800.

Hastings st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,000.

Hastings st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to to alley, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,000.

Wilcox st, 853 2-10 ft w of California st, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $1,600.

Fulton st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 25x105 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $4,700.

Dashiell st, n w corner of Thirty-eighth st, e f, Lot 86, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $650.

Division st, n w corner of Wood st, s f, Lots 30 and 31, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $2,208.

Lot 3 of Lots 31, 34, etc, in Block 1, of Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $700.

Lots 35 and 36, in Block 4, of Millard and Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ of Sec 25, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,175.

The premises No. 850 Wabash av, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 74, in Cochran's north part of Block 20, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $900.

Taylor st, bet May and Aberdeen sts, s f, 25 ft, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $1,011.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 11, Holstein, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 3 and 4, of Lots 43, 45, and 47, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,400.

Diller st, bet Kinzie and Fulton sts, w f, Lots 37 to 41, dated Nov. 9, 1871; consideration, $3,500.

West Twenty-second st, n w cor of Lincoln st, s f, 75x126½ ft, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $3,800.

Taylor st, 213 ft e of Western av, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $800.

Hinman st, 250 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x127½ ft, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $700.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 32 and 33, in Block 2, of Davis' et al. subdivision of s ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated June 8; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 33, Hyde Park, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $11,000.

Lots 1 to 6, in Block 2 of Gookins' Blocks 5 and 6, in Newhall et al., n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $8,940.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $8,940.

S ½ of Block 3 (5 acres) in Stewart's s w ¼ Sec 1, 38, 14, dated Oct 17; consideration, $6,000.

Same as the above, dated Oct 1; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 6 and 7 in Block 3 in Davis' Block 3, in Lyman et al, e ½ n w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated July 30; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 8 and 9 in same, dated July 30; consideration, $2,700.

Lot 55, in Block 1, of Prout & Coleman's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 24; consideration, $750.

Lot 40 and w ½ 19, in Hulburd's Block 4, in Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with buildings, etc, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $3,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 187 and 188, in White & Cole's Block 1, in Stave's n e ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, s w of Milwaukee av, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,729	4,001	9,017	2,750
Wheat, bu	68,330	47,073	49,131	21,860
Corn, bu	80,600	163,409	53,473	60,502
Oats, bu	29,400	39,601	16,842	79,500
Rye, bu	2,960	1,480	8,113	1,514
Barley, bu	36,870	9,770	41,780	2,118
Grass seed, lbs	43,820	132,948	3,960	28,130
Flax seed, lbs	46,670	40,000	126,586	
Broom corn, lbs	24,000	198,810		14,938
Cured meats, lbs	24,779	21,125	448,830	110,519
Beef, brls		660	355	1,147
Pork, brls			388	543
Lard, lbs	4,470	27,130	144,205	117,875
Tallow, lbs	11,276	27,440	41,600	
Butter, lbs	35,905	41,907	32,620	12,610
Live hogs, No.	15,773	11,883	4,789	4,663
Cattle, No.	1,670	1,571	103	103
Sheep, No.	1,459	993		
Hides, lbs	57,275	96,989	56,010	29,475
Highwines, brls	202	280	346	274
Wool, lbs	20,000	16,865	90,130	62,000
Potatoes, bu	4,738	3,348	2,290	942
Lumber, m feet	3,820	3,128	1,717	1,912
Shingles, m	755	408	836	1,480
Lath, m	191	106	150	128
Salt, brls	5,872	5,271	2,440	2,497

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,072 bu corn, and 1,701 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 113 cars wheat; 108 cars corn; 27½ cars and 8,500 bu oats; 11½ cars rye; and 75 cars barley. Total (335 cars), 132,000 bu.

The necessity for taking account of stocks of grain now in store in this city, which has been urged in these columns on several occasions, but particularly for two days past, is painfully apparent. We are reported to have had 3,618,643 bu of all kinds of grain in store on last Saturday, worth, in the aggregate, about $1,650,000, but there are grave reasons for thinking that these figures are wide of the truth. An instance was reported yesterday in which a gentleman who wanted to make up a cargo of wheat in a certain house, in which a considerable quantity is reported on hand, went round to some thirty different firms, and could not find one that owned a bushel in that house, though those firms included all who would be likely to have grain there.

It is really necessary that some action should be taken that will enable produce dealers to strike the balance-sheet, and see how the trade stands. The well-known difficulty of obtaining loans on grain paper, which is even greater than is usually understood by those outside the business, has some other foundation than mere scarcity of money in this market, and it is well that the true reason should be known, that the remedy may be applied. If it were once well established that all the grain paper afloat in this city has grain to back it, there would be no great difficulty in obtaining the usual percentage of advance thereupon, which, according to the above figures, would be scarcely a million and a half of dollars. But if it be feared that there is less grain in store than stated, or that there is paper out for more grain than is in store, or both, the natural sensitiveness of capital causes it to take the alarm, and manifest an unwillingness to handle the paper. And the great mischief of the case is, that the receipts of houses that are perfectly straight are apt to be discriminated against, as well as the receipts against which suspicion is especially directed. In the last fact, we have a cogent argument in favor of a searching inquiry being demanded by those whose accounts are square; and we are glad to know that some of the warehousemen are in favor of such an investigation, and talk as if they intended to insist that it shall be made speedily. Indeed, they can scarcely afford to do otherwise than to take that ground.

We cannot too strongly urge the importance of undertaking the required canvass at once. Our bins are now more nearly empty than they will be at any time for several months to come, as our receipts of grain, although light, are considerably in excess of the shipments. Perhaps it would astound many of our grain-holders to find how little we have in store, and those people might be satisfied who were asking to-day if there are actually 63,881 bu No. 2 spring, and 600,560 bu corn in the Armour Elevators, or 72,297 bu No. 2 spring, and 13,277 bu rejected do, in the Rock Island, as reported last Tuesday. It is also a particularly opportune time, as it is rumored that George Armour & Co. are attempting to decide upon a date beyond which they will not accept any more of the Munn & Scott receipts; and while receipt-holders are sorting out the contents of their safes for those precious documents, it would be very easy to take account of the rest at the same time. Let it be done, therefore, at once. While the National Banks are called on for not less than five statements in each year, it surely cannot be a great hardship that the warehousemen should be required to make a statement once in a century; and, so far as we know, they have never made one yet, since the "Declaration of Independence," by which they assumed the right to do as they pleased, without question.

And let it not be forgotten that a knowledge of the exact amount of outstanding receipts, in each case, is a *sine qua non*. To neglect this, and take accurate account of stocks in store, would be just as absurd as the statement of a firm or company that their assets were so much, without a word as to their liabilities. What is wanted is to know how many bushels of each kind and grade of grain each warehouse firm is under obligations to deliver, and the discovery of the amounts on hand wherewith to meet those obligations will be a comparatively easy task. If the Board of Trade can spare two whole afternoons for the work of expelling one member, and retaining two others, it can surely spare an hour or two for an investigation that deeply concerns the integrity of the whole Board, and the solvency of a large proportion of its members. Will the Board continue to follow the example of those who, according to a Danish rendering of the Scriptures, "strain at a gate, and swallow a sawmill?"

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and generally at yesterday's prices, the most marked change being in wheat, which was firmer. Our receipts were light, and shipments do, while the disposition to incur further shipping responsibilities was very limited indeed, as several of our shippers have lost considerable money by their recent operations, with the freight market so much against them. In the dry goods market there were no new features worthy of note. Business was generally reported slack all around, and from present appearances it will continue so for some time to come. There are few buyers here in person, the demand being mainly in the shape of mail orders. Prices ruled easy, save for standard cottons, and the heavier woollens. The grocery trade was moderately active at yesterday's quotations. Our dealers are managing to fill orders, though not without delays. The articles most frequently inquired for were sugars, coffees, syrups, and spices. The butter market was quiet, and steady. Cheese remains firm and unchanged. No alteration was visible in the condition of the coal market, prices ruling firm at $11.00 for Lackawanna, and at $10.50@11.00 for Erie and Briar Hill. Hides remain dull, and weak. The hay market was unchanged. The supply was light, and prices were again quoted a shade higher. No new features were developed in connection with the leather, oils, or wood markets. Business at the lumber yards was quiet, on account of the scarcity of teams. Prices are unchanged. Lime, cement, &c., are in demand. Brick is dull and weak at $11.00 per m; the lateness of the season and difficulty in making deliveries being the reasons for the falling off in the demand. Other materials are without change. Iron, tin, nails, &c., are in moderate request at previous prices. The market for wool shows a decided improvement, Eastern advices being very favorable. Prices are advanced on fine grades, as the supply is said to be very light. Hops are unchanged; a fair local demand exists. Seeds were in better request, with the market a shade firmer for timothy and clover. Potatoes bring fair prices when deliveries are guaranteed, but sales on track are slow and at reduced prices. Poultry is in liberal supply and fairly active. Eggs were lower, the offerings being large. Apples continue to meet with favor, and prices rule strong for car lots of choice winter. Other fruits quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were active at the inside quotation of the past two days, being in good demand, owing to continued firmness in New York. Sales were reported of 450 brls at 89½c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, and 1½@2c lower. Carriers early reported the market as strong at yesterday's rates, but found that shippers were not anxious; and towards noon, when they found that New York was generally lower, freely offered the few vessels on hand at 1c decline. Even then shippers held off for further concessions, claiming that there was no money in the operation, and that if there were, the chances of getting grain through to New York by canal were extremely problematical. A total of 9 charters was reported, including one last evening, which will carry out 70,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu barley. Rates to Buffalo closed dull at 13@13½c on wheat, and 12@12½c on corn. Rates to other lake ports were not mentioned. Through rates to New England, by steam and rail, were nominal at 37c on corn.

Provisions were very quiet, with no change in prices, except a slight increase in firmness in mess pork for December and January delivery, with perhaps a little more tenacity on the part of lard holders for delivery before the new year. The better demand for meats apparent yesterday had either vanished, or was satisfied by the small purchase then made, about the only real demand being for green hams, though there was a good deal of talk about options—the business being rather *tirade* than trade. We note that mess pork was again strong in New York, being quoted "scarce," which means probably that the comfortable stocks there are being held off the market for higher prices at the hands of the Montreal syndicate. Our packers are not yet operating to any considerable extent, though the weather is now "cold o' nights"; hence live hogs are weak, not being wanted. Operators are holding off, both from killing and buying meats, in fear of the future of freights to the seaboard, which some think will be very much higher than now before midwinter. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00; do seller the week nominal at $13.50; do seller 15 days nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.50@12.62½; do seller January, $12.45@12.50; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.50@12.62½; do seller April, $12.60@12.75. Lard, cash, 7⅝@7¾c for new; do seller December, 7⅝@7¾c; do seller January, $7.65; do seller February, 7⅞c; do seller March, 7⅞@8c. Old salted shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; short ribs, 8⅛@8½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11@12c, and green hams firm at 8¼@8⅜c for present delivery; 8@8⅛c seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 4c; do short ribs, 6⅛@6⅜c; do short clear, 7@7⅛c. Boxed meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 7⅜@7½c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6⅛@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅜@6⅝c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅞@7c for short clear; 8¼@9c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@29.50. City tallow, 8@8¼c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 295 brls mess pork (old) at $15.00; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.50; 300 tcs lard (part at Peoria) at 7⅝c; 1,000 pcs green hams, average 15 lbs, at 8⅜c; 40,000 lbs do, seller next week, at 8⅛c; 25 tcs sweet pickled hams, average 15 lbs, at 11½c; 300 pcs green shoulders at 4½c; 10,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 7½c, loose.

Flour was in moderate demand, though quoted dull by most dealers, especially on the better grades, which were not much inquired for. Shippers were buying, as a rule, whenever prompt deliveries could be guaranteed, and in such cases were willing to pay full prices, while other lots were slow. Bran was firm, the supply available for present consumption being small. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 200 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (Empire) at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $4.25; 1,800 brls do on private terms; 60 brls buckwheat at $6.75; 35 brls do at $6.25, on track. Total, 2,595 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.00, on track; 10 tons do at $14.50, to arrive; 10 tons do at $14.00; 20 tons middlings at $14.00, on track. The following is the ruling range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7 50 @ 9 75
Red winter extras	6 50 @ 7 50
Good to choice spring extras	5 50 @ 6 75
Low to medium	4 50 @ 5 25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6 50 @ 7 50
Spring superfines	3 00 @ 4 50
Rye flour	3 75 @ 4 00
Bran	14 50 @15 00
Middlings	13 50 @16 00

Wheat was moderately active, in a speculative way, and averaged ⅛@¼c higher; though Liverpool was quoted lower, and New York dull and heavy, while there was no shipping demand of any consequence, as the railroads are loaded down with orders to their utmost capacity, and it is doubted if grain now shipped from this point can be sent over the Erie Canal this year. But our market is a stubborn one, lately; and the more people operate for a drop, the more it don't sink, for the simple reason that a decline like that noted yesterday is sure to bring out numerous orders from the country, as well as inducing privileges on the part of local speculators, of whom there are generally plenty who are glad to fill in when the market turns slightly in their favor. There was a little buying, in named elevators, for the purpose of filling out cargoes. We note that the pressure for December diminished from ½c at the opening to about ⅛c near the close, the demand for next month being relatively less than heretofore. Seller December opened at $1.05¼, advanced to $1.06, declined to $1.04⅞, improved to $1.05½, and closed at $1.05⅛. Seller the month sold at $1.04⅝@1.05¼, closing at $1.04¾, and seller the year at about the same. Seller January sold at $1.07. No. 1 spring closed at $1.16; No. 2 do at $1.05; No. 3 do at 93c; and rejected do at 82c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16; 9,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05½; 27,800 bu do at $1.05¼; 20,000 bu do at $1.05; 5,000 bu do at $1.04⅞; 800 bu do No. 3 spring at 93½c; 15,600 bu do at 93½c; 4,800 do at 93c; 800 bu rejected spring at 83c; 2,800 bu do at 83½c; 3,200 bu do at 82c. Total, 94,000 bu.

Corn was active and steady, averaging ⅛c higher than yesterday, though Liverpool was 3d per 480 lbs lower, and New York was reported inactive and heavy. Liverpool was early rumored to be 6d higher, but this was soon ascertained to be erroneous. The fact of light receipts brought out a good demand from the short interest, while the shippers took hold more freely in view of the reduction in freights. The fact is that our recent low prices are at last telling on our receipts; and no wonder, for the farmers have found that they can make as much or more by hauling ties for the railroads as by hauling their corn to the depot, to say nothing of the cost of raising the grain, and its value for feeding purposes on the farm. It may be, too, that the prevalence of the horse-disease has something to do with our diminished receipts. The consequence must be higher prices, even if there should be no extra shipping demand; and especially so if it shall be found that our stocks in store are considerably smaller than has been reported. Seller the month opened at 31c, and closed at 31⅛c. Seller December sold at 30⅞@31⅛c, closing at 31c. Buyer the month sold at 31¼@32c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 31⅝c. Rejected was in good demand. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅝c; 6,400 bu do at 31½c; 236,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 53,000 bu do at 31c; 20,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 3,200 bu rejected at 28½c; 5,200 bu do at 28c; 400 bu ears, by sample, at 30c, on track. Total, 330,600 bu.

Oats were in moderate demand, principally for fresh receipts, and the current arrivals of car lots were all willingly taken. The market was steady at about yesterday's quotations. There was not much doing in options direct; but considerable in the way of settling, and changing 'round from this month into next, the difference paid averaging about 1c. Seller the month sold at 20⅛@20⅜c; seller December at 21⅜@22c, and seller January at 22½c, all closing with holders at the highest figure named. Strictly fresh receipts sold at 21c. Cash sales were reported of 32,400 bu No. 2 at 21c; 3,000 bu do at 20⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 20½c; 6,000 bu rejected at 18c; 600 bu do at 17½c; 600 bu by sample at 24c on track. Total, 47,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the recent reduction in price. Sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 53c, and the market closed with 53c bid. Rejected is practically off the market.

Barley was rather less active at about the same prices as yesterday's; the shipping demand having fallen off in about the same proportion as the offerings. No. 2 sold at 60@60½c in ordinary houses, and at 59½@60c seller the month. No. 3 sold at 50@50½c in ordinary houses, and rejected in do at 37c, all closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 61c; 800 bu do at 60⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 60½c; 16,400 bu do at 60c; 800 bu No. 3 at 51½c; 400 bu do at 51c; 4,800 bu do at 50½c; 7,200 bu do at 50c; 2,400 bu rejected at 37½c; 3,600 bu do at 37c; 400 bu do at 36c; 800 bu by sample at 70c on track; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 44,400 bu.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

It is claimed by the adherents of "high wheat" that the European demand for breadstuffs of all kinds will be so great that prices must rule high. Europe's millions want the cheapest bread they can get. People who do not get a bit of meat oftener than once a week, because they are too poor to purchase it, are not likely to consume much wheat flour at $9 to $10 per barrel, when they can get good, sweet cornmeal at a third of the money. The people of Europe have learned that American maize, ground into meal, makes a palatable, hearty, wholesome, and very cheap breadstuff, and they are ordering it in vastly increased quantities, as the fact that on October 1 there were in store in London 98,088 quarters of corn, against 16,602 for the corresponding date of the previous year, abundantly proves. England will undoubtedly take a large amount of wheat of us at certain prices, but while present figures prevail, she will buy her wheat of France, Russia, and Hungary, and her corn of America. To ship a large supply of wheat to England at present figures, expecting that the market there may advance, has already been proven very poor policy, for no sooner do English operators find that an unusual number of cargoes of wheat are afloat for British ports than they induce an advance in the Bank of England rate of interest, and by the time the cargoes arrive money is dear and scarce, and wheat correspondingly depressed and abundant. John Bull has played it upon his American cousin in precisely this disgusting fashion more than once this season, as many an American shipper has learned to his cost.

The following may properly be inferred: First, that we have more wheat in the country now than we had at this time last year; second, that our corn crop is also much larger; third, that Great Britain will buy grain of us *ad libitum*, and wheat when the price suits her; fourth, that wheat will be more or less firmly held in this country throughout the winter; fifth, that corn will much more enter into home consumption as a breadstuff; and, sixth, that just upon the eve of the wheat harvest of 1873 it will suddenly be discovered that wheat is in excessive supply, and the attempt to rush it into market may cause a decline as much too low as the present price is too high. It will be well for our grain operators to study all of these things.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat an corn were both firmer, the former being quoted active. Wheat closed at $1.06⅛ seller the month, or cash, and $1.06⅛@1.06⅜ seller December. Corn closed at 31½@31⅝c seller the month, and 31¼@31⅜c seller December. Freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and quotable at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no improvement in the demand. Stocks are large and accumulating. We continue to quote: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $140.00@160.00 for choice hurl. Sales include 8 bales at 2c per lb.

BEANS—Are abundant; but in the absence of any demand prices are weak and unsettled. We quote: Prime navies, $2.35@2.50; fair to medium, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.25@1.75. Sales comprise 20 sacks choice medium at $2.00; 18 sacks fair at $1.75; 20 sacks do at $1.65.

BUTTER—There was only a slight change in this market. Shippers continue to operate on a limited scale, the difficulty of getting the goods shipped to the cars, tending to check operations on their part. Local buyers were buying in small quantities to meet immediate wants, at about former rates. We continue to quote: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 14@17c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were but little inquired for. Burlaps and gunnies were in fair request and were firm. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A reasonable amount of business was transacted in delivering materials in a series drawback to trade. Prices are steady as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; country brick, $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.80
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	12.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.60	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	17.00
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	18.50
20x32 to 24x35	12.50	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 30x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	32.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	34.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	38.00
		40.00

CANNED GOODS—Continue in good demand and are generally firm. The supply of tomatoes are unusually light for the season and prices are still working upward. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	2.25@2.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.30@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.00@2.10
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.55@2.65
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.60
Lobster, 1 lb	
Oysters, 2 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—Prices of fine goods were firmly held, as the stock on hand is light. Western cheese is in fair supply. We quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13½@14½c.

COAL—The coal market continues firm, both for hard and soft varieties. The demand is moderate and dealers were only partially filling orders. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50@11.00; Blossburg, $11.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was without material change. Prices continue steady. Flour staves are reported scarce and firm, at $9.00. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; lard tierces, $1.70@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ⅌ m; 1 car oak bound lard tierces at $1.70; 1 car do, hickory bound, at $1.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were moderately active, and without change in prices. We quote pears at $3.55@4.50 per box; grapes, 20@30c per lb.

EGGS—Were plentiful; and, owing to a moderate demand, prices were weaker. Stictly fresh are quotable at 26@28c; limed and pickled, 20@23c. Sales include 40 pkgs at 28c; 100 doz at 27c; 500 doz at 25c.

FEATHERS—The offerings were large, and a fair demand prevailed. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@66c; jobbing price, 68@70c; mixed feathers, 25@50c; chicken feathers, 8@9c.

FISH—Remain steady, as previously quoted. Fat mackerel are in rather light supply, but of other fish the stocks are ample. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1, bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this branch of trade no new features were noted. Trade continues quiet, with prices generally steady. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries, new, 11@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. Nuts—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—The receipts were liberal, and a fair inquiry prevailed. We note sales of 29 doz prairie chickens at $4.25@4.50; 23 doz quails at $2.25; 19 doz do at $2.00; 12 doz do at $1.87½; 20 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 19 doz small at $1.50; 15 venison hams at 18c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in continued good demand, and firm at present prices. Other fruits were quiet and without change. Sales include 2 cars choice apples at $2.75, on track; 2 do at $2.60; 2 do at $2.50; 2 at $2.40; 150 brls in small lots at $2.00@3.75; 4 brls quinces at $8.00@9.00; 4 baskets at 90c@$1.00; 50 cases Catawba grapes at $3.50@4.00; 58 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—The condition of the grocery market was without change in any important particular. Orders from the country trade are coming in with a fair degree of freedom, and are being filled without any serious delays, though there are only one or two firms whose business has not been more or less interrupted by the horse epidemic. In values there are no perceptible changes, the market ruling steady at the subjoined quotations:

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½c; O. G. Java, 24¾@25½c; Java No. 2, 23½@23¾c; fancy Rio, 23@23¼c; choice do, 22¼@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20½@21¼c; common do, 19@19¾c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, 22¼@23¼c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20¼@21c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8⅝c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13⅝@13¾c; granulated, 13¾@13⅞c; A, standard, 12¼@13c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12½c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C No. 2, 11⅞@12c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11⅛@11½c; prime do, 10⅝@11c; fair do, 10⅛@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11½c; fair do, 9⅝@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@8¼c; German mottled, 7⅛@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅝c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅝c; palm, 6⅜@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Continues to arrive sparingly, and prices are exceedingly firm. Very little loose hay has been offered within the past three or four days, and the increased demand for pressed descriptions promises to result in a further advance. Dealers are now paying the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.50; do loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.50; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Under this head but slight change was visible. There was no improvement in the demand, either on local account or for shipment, and prices continue weak and unsettled. We repeat our quotations as follows: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10¾c; do light, 11@11½c; part cured, 8¾@9¼c; greencalf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 1½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in light demand and quotable at 25@30c for prime Western; 15@20c for common to medium; Eastern, 25@35c. Sales include 13 bales fair, at 20c ⅌ lb.

HONEY—Choice comb is scarce, and in fair request at 25@28c; strained honey is plenty and dull at 15@20c. Sales include 10 cases choice, at 25c.

IRON AND STEEL—A good demand exists at 5 4-10 rates. We continue quotations as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7½ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	12½ @13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates

LEATHER—Prices for this article range substantially the same as for the past fortnight or more, and we continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	[illegible]
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@1.10
Kip, veals	80@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@ 21
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	30@ 32
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	35@ 38
"B. A." sole	30@ 33

OAK.

Calf	1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@2.30
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50

LEMONS—A steady inquiry exists; the supply is not large, but fully adequate for present wants. We quote: French at $7.00@8.00; Malagas, $6.50@7.50; new oranges, $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in fair request. Tin plate remains steady at the reduction noted yesterday. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in good demand, and prices remain steady at former rates. We quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet, but without change in prices. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @[illegible]

OILS—The market was quoted steady at the annexed prices: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; lin-seed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 80@90c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The offerings were ample, and a good inquiry prevailed, with prices a shade higher. Dressed poultry was in good demand, a shade higher. Sales include 20 coops chickens at $3.50@4.00; 10 coops at $3.00; 20 doz dressed at $4.00@4.50; 10 coops turkeys at 14@15c; 600 lbs dressed at 1[illegible]@16c; 5 coops ducks at $4.00@4.50; 5 coops geese at $10.00@11.00.

POTATOES—Were without change. Choice peachblows, when delivered, bring fair prices; but it is difficult to dispose of lots on track. Sales include 4 cars choice peachblows at 45c; 1 car do at 40c; 1 at 35c—all on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Were in moderate request at $4.00 for Jerseys; $2.75@3.25 for Southern. Sales include 15 brls at $3.25; 35 brls do at $3.00; 50 brls at 28c.

SALT—Was in continued good demand, and firm, at the following range of prices: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $2.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were very quiet, dealers not being able to obtain lumber or goods. We continue quotations, as follows:

FOUR-PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
12x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—A better demand prevailed, and a firmer feeling was noticeable. Timothy quotable at $2.85@2.90, for prime; $2.75 for good. Clover firm at $5.00 for prime. Flax, $1.53@1.55. Sales were reported of 20 sacks prime timothy at $2.90; 221 sacks good do at $2.75; 16 sacks mammoth clover at $5.40; 15 sacks good flax at $1.53.

TEAS—Trading was of a liberal character, and the following quotations were sustained: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Remains steady. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—The demand continues fair at the following quotations: Beech, $15.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—The demand for this staple shows decided improvement, owing to an active inquiry East, and an advance in prices there, produces a firmer feeling in this market. The stocks of fine washed wool are very low, and, unless Western manufacturers are well supplied, they will need to go to Eastern markets to replenish their stocks. We now quote:

Tub, washed, extra	58@60c
Tub, washed, dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@60c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, dingy	24@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, light	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@30c
Super, pulled (nominal)	40@45c
Extra, pulled (nominal)	35@40c

Black fleece, ⅓ off washed.

Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand for railroad accommodations continues large, and rates are firm, and rule as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.69	1.38	..	....
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	..	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	..	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.36	..	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59	..	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	..	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	..	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	..	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,969	7,324	287
Tuesday	1,743	6,540	....
Wednesday	1,759	12,636	471
Thursday	1,670	15,773	1,459
Friday	1,577	13,271	457
Total	9,718	55,564	2,664

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,043	7,574	....
Tuesday	622	4,354	....
Wednesday	1,419	6,845	....
Thursday	103	4,789	....
Total	3,187	23,762	....

A despatch was received at the yards to-day announcing the death, at his home in New Haven, Conn., of Major Wm. Smith. Major Smith has, for many years, been intimately identified with the live stock trade of the Northwest. He found his way to this market before any of the Eastern railroad lines had facilities for carrying live stock, and his early purchases were shipped by boat. From that period until about a fortnight ago, when, in consequence of failing health, he bade his friends farewell, and took his departure from the city, expecting never to return, he has, with varying success, been steadily engaged in the purchase and sale of live stock. He was a man of sterling integrity, and great goodness of heart, and the announcement of his death will bring sorrow to his hundreds of friends engaged in the trade here and throughout the West, where he was perhaps more widely known than any other live stock dealer in the country. At the time of his death he was about 73 years of age.

CATTLE—If there was any change in the condition of the cattle market, the change was not in favor of sellers. Buyers were few and their wants were limited, and, notwithstanding the anxiety of holders to realize, and their willingness to grant almost every concession that buyers had the hardihood to ask to accomplish this result, they were only enabled to dispose of about 1,500 head. Of this number some 800 fell into the hands of shippers, while the remainder was chiefly divided between city butchers and feeders. The range of prices paid was $2.50@5.87, with most of the transfers at $3.00@3.87½. Advices from the East continue discouraging, the supply exceeding the demand at nearly all points, while prices are uniformly weak and unsettled; hence shippers prefer to remain idle for the present, and the daily receipts of desirable shipping grades, light as they are, prove in excess of all demands. The cattle packing season is now virtually over, and in the future owners of Texas cattle must look principally to shippers and local butchers for the disposal of their stock, the inquiry from feeders being light and unreliable. The market for working oxen was largely overstocked, and prices were sensibly lower. There were a number of buyers in attendance, but the demand fell altogether short of the supply, less than half the offerings finding purchasers, even at the reduced prices. The market closed dull and heavy, with no very encouraging indications for the coming week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.62@6.05
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
10	oxen	1,547	$5.00
14	good steers	1,280	4.25
10	Texas cows	959	3.62½
10	cows	997	3.40
12	butchers' stock	1,042	3.55
21	butchers' stock	1,090	3.75
25	butchers' stock	1,188	4.50
78	Texas steers	997	3.18
71	Texas steers	1,039	3.18
73	Texas steers	1,029	3.18
71	Texas steers	1,031	3.18
17	good steers	1,200	5.37½
19	cows	777	3.50
17	medium steers	1,087	4.80
15	Texas steers	1,039	2.87½
15	cows	865	2.30
17	Texas cattle	866	2.87½
26	stockers	838	3.15
25	stockers	980	3.15
20	stockers	960	3.30
37	stockers	902	3.70
12	stockers	921	4.35
15	stockers	1,118	4.25
20	stockers	1,032	4.25
18	Texas steers	1,000	3.25
15	good steers	1,095	5.15
21	cows	1,090	4.12½
23	Cheroke steers	1,047	3.50
19	rough thin steers	1,300	4.12½
21	Texas steers	1,005	3.35
64	Texas steers	1,052	3.12½
18	Texas steers	932	2.75

HOGS—There was decidedly more activity in the hog trade to-day, both local and outside buyers operating on a more liberal scale than during yesterday, but the increased activity did not result in an improvement in prices, which ruled comparatively steady at the reduction noted yesterday. During the forenoon shippers were the principal buyers; but after dinner the demand was mainly confined to packers. The extreme range of prices was $4.20@4.55, though few sold below $4.25, and, with perhaps a half dozen exceptions, nothing fetched over $4.45. Most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.25@4.40 for common to prime, smooth, even lots. The market closed comparatively steady at $4.20@4.25 for common; at $4.30@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40@4.45 for good to choice. We note the following transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	225	$4.40	54	266	$4.50	55	272	$4.30
51	211	4.30	49	305	4.25	58	230	4.30
35	225	4.30	49	318	4.40	52	290	4.37½
63	229	4.35	50	320	4.25	63	280	4.30
110	255	4.30	53	229	4.50	51	222	4.37½
105	194	4.45	81	269	4.35	83	228	4.25
19	274	4.00	36	246	4.25	60	233	4.25
45	242	4.40	50	278	4.35	47	318	4.25
52	284	4.25	94	289	4.35	89	267	4.25
105	302	4.30	47	262	4.25	59	260	4.25
58	302	4.25	55	224	4.35	62	280	4.25
49	320	4.30	46	315	4.25	53	267	4.25
86	347	4.25	60	366	4.25	68	281	4.25
56	228	4.35	51	230	4.25	63	263	4.25
63	256	4.25	51	293	4.30	45	259	4.20
57	276	4.25	47	343	4.25	23	279	4.30

SHEEP—Owing to the limited supply, the market was firm at a strong 50c advance. Local buyers were the only operators, but everything sold, and more were wanted. We now quote common at $3.50@3.75, medium at $4.00@4.50, and good to choice at $4.75@5.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

Vessels were in good demand and rates easy, a trifle lower, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00@....
Muskegon	4.00@....
Green Bay	5.50@5.75
Whitehall	4.75@5.00
Oconto	4.50@5.00
Grand River	3.75@4.00
Menominee	4.00@4.50
Ludington	4.75@....
Pentwater	4.00@4.50
Grand Haven	3.75@4.00
Alpena	5.00@....
Two Rivers	3.50@4.00
Sanilac	6.00@....

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,820	1,717
Shingles, m	755	836
Lath, m	191	150

Corresponding last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,228	1,912
Shingles, m	408	1,482
Lath, m	166	128

AT THE YARDS—A fair active day was experienced at the yards. The attendance of buyers, both city and country, was good. Prices were nominally unchanged, and ruled firm as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@45.00
First and second clear siding, together	27.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	31.00@36.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@17.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	18.00@24.00
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	15.00@20.00
Pickets, square	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	18.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
No. 1 sawed	3.50@ 4.00
A or Star	$1.50 @2.00
	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Trade at the hardwood yards was dull to-day, but few buyers were in attendance. Prices were weak, with a declining tendency. Closed firm as follows:

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	25.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	15.00@35.00
Butternut	30.00@40.00
Counter tops (select)	25.00@50.00
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	1.00@ 1.50
Axels	75.00
Wagon poles (each)	60@ 75
Hickory	55@ 60
	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD—A moderately fair day was experienced by dealers in whitewood, and published prices remained firm as follows:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

LUMBER AFLOAT—A fair day was experienced in the wholesale lumber market, the receipts were fair, and the attendance of buyers was good. Joists and scantling remained firm, at $10.50@11.50. Shingles sold at $3.00@3.15, according to the quality. Lath and pickets were steady, with liberal sales. Only one cargo was recorded on the sales' book, though probably half-a-dozen changed hands. Prices closed as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@15.50
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling	10.00@11.50
Shingles	3.00@ 3.10
Lath	3.25
Pickets	7.50@ 8.00

Cargo sale:

Schr Washburne, from Manistee, 70 m joists and scantling, at $11.00; 30 m small timber at $14.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.... Nov. 8.

Stmr Sheboygan, 210 brls flour, 50 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Schr Jas. Platt, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 55,000 ft lumber.
Schr Light Guard, Sheboygan, 277,450 ft lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Scow Magdalena, White River, 50 cds slabs.
Scow D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 108 cds bark.
Schr John Jewett, East Saginaw, 110 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 2.. m lumber, 200 m shingles, 50 m lath.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr M Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Petrie, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Au Sable, 200 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Cedar River, 130 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 50 m lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Bark Two Fannies, Alpena, 280 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Contest, Burgess' Pier, 110 m lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Green Bay, 240 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Buffalo, 100 tons railroad iron.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Tawas City, 250,765 ft lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Peoria, Jacksonport, 3,000 railroad ties, 4,000 cedar posts.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Spray, White Lake, 25 m lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Cleveland, 637 tons coal.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, 165 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 145 m lumber.
Schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Swallow, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Pt. au Sauble, 381,400 ft lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Otter, Cleveland, 360 tons coal.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, .. m lumber, 5 cds wood.

CLEARED.... Nov. 8.

Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 3 kegs butter and sundries.

Schr Japan, Goodrich, 12,0…
Prop Montgomery, Buffalo, … rye.
Prop Montgomery, Port Hu… wheat, 66 brls pork, an…
Prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, …
Schr Driver, Manistee, 600 bu…
Schr A. Mosher, Buffalo, 15,0…
Schr H. C. Albricht, Erie, 14,2…
Bark Ogarita, Buffalo, 31,000 b…
Barge Clement, Buffalo, 26,000 …
Barge J. L. Ketchum, Buffalo, …
Scow D. R. Owen, Muskegon, … corn.
Schr Hero …, Cedar River, 100 b… toes.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Antelope, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr E. Fallenwood, White River, 3,000 b…
Schr E. M. Portch, Buffalo, 18,700 bu wheat.
Schr Winnie Wing, Goderich, 15,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Quotable at … wheat and 12@12½c for corn to Buffalo … rates not named. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schrs C. C. … nics, and Peshtigo, corn at 12c; C. L. … p. t. To New York—Prop Cuba, … wheat, through. To Kingston—Schr V… wheat at 13½c. To Port Hope—Schr … wheat on p. t. Total capacity equal to … wheat, 141,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu …

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Grain freights … and unchanged. The schooner … wheat to Ogdensburg at 24c. The rate … at Buffalo is quotable at 16c, and Ogdensburg …

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Quite a large fleet … sels have arrived, but rates are … ters are as follows: Schr C. Amsden, … troit, at $1.26 per ton free; schr Wm. … coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton free; … Wilcox, same; bark Northwest, same; … V. R. Watson, same; schr … quette at $1.00 per ton, and pig iron … $7.00 per ton; schr L. C. Woodruff, … Escanaba to Buffalo at $6.00 per …

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—Freights … Schr J. W. Sargent, wheat to Cleveland …

COMMERCE OF THE PORT.

The following shows the … Chicago during the month of October …

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

Class.	No.	
Steamers	…	
Propellers	…	
Barks	…	
Brigs	…	
Schooners	1,2…	
Barges	1…	
	1,6…	

Foreign vessels from foreign ports …
American vessels from foreign ports …

COASTWISE CLEARANCES.

Class.	No.	
Steamers	…	
Propellers	…	
Barks	…	
Brigs	…	
Schooners	1,2…	
Barges	1…	
	1,7…	

Foreign vessels to foreign ports …
American vessels to foreign ports … 11

GENERAL MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the southwest; weather …
—Seaman's wages, $3.00.
—Depth of water in the river, … inches.
—The keel of a new propeller … take the place of the China, was l… at Kingston, Ont.
—The Captain of the propeller C… a red-bottomed vessel ashore … name not known.
—The Duluth Tribune says that … enough vessels to carry the grain … as fast as it is shipped there, and … 60,000 bushels of wheat awaiting …
—Formal notice is given by the … the Board of Control, that the … canal will be closed Dec. 1, 1872, … remain closed until May 1, 1873.
—The bark Gibraltar with 23,… collided with an unknown vessel … St. Clair Flats recently. She lost … with other damages. She repaired …
—The schr Caledonia ran aground … Island, near Kingston, Ontario. The … liam went to her assistance, and … hauling her off. No part of her cargo … jured.
—The barge Robert Emmet, for … the vessel of that name, which … Port Bruce, Lake Erie, a short time … announced as a total loss, has been got … taken into Port Burwell for repairs. … nett has withstood the tempest for 25 years … now bids fair for another lease of life.
—A despatch to Captain E. P. Dorr, … Kingston, Ontario, to Detroit, Nov. … that the schooner Medbury, loaded … from Chicago, collided with the … cules that night, near Four Mile Point, … in 18 feet of water. The cargo was fully …
—The shipment of lumber from the … Valley has, it is stated, about come to … and, aside from a few cargoes already … for, none else are likely to go forward … out. Transient steamers and vessels … throughout the season have been … from that point, are now seeing other … cargoes to complete their season's … At Tawas, Alpena and the Sauble cargoes … to be obtained in limited quantities, which … be forwarded as the time for laying up arrives.
—We clip the following correspondence … Thompson, United States Consul at Goderich, Canada, to the Detroit *Post*: "In the *Post* … Wednesday, Oct. 30, under the heading 'Goderich Harbor,' it is said: 'A report … rent that the harbor of refuge at Goderich … myth, and instead of the money needed … improvement being judiciously expended, … that the place is positively unsafe for vessels … go to in bad weather.' We give the report … what it is worth.
"I desire to correct the impression sought … be conveyed in the above report by stating … Goderich Harbor is much improved by the … forts of the Canadian Government to make … harbor of refuge. It is much easier of … than formerly, and perfectly safe in any … for vessels drawing 14 feet of water. The … nel between the old piers, opening to the … west, is now closed. The new piers … due east and west, and the channel which … now open, is 50 feet wider than the old one, … west or northwest blow produces such swell … the harbor than formerly, and vessels … moored at the dock to pound a little, but … bay is capacious, and vessels at anchor are … fectly safe."

The Longest Bridge in the World.

The River Tay, in Scotland, is to be spanned by a bridge that will be the longest in the world. The Victoria bridge, at Montreal, which has heretofore been the longest, is 9,194 feet; the … now being constructed over the Tay will be 10,321, a difference in its favor of 1,127 feet. … lacks but eighty yards of being two miles in length. The work is to be finished in three years from May, 1871. The greatest height of the structure will be eighty-eight feet above high-water mark. There are to be eighty-… spans, fourteen of which will be 200 feet wide. The piers are to be of cast-iron, cylindrical in form, filled in with brick. The piers will require 2,600 tons of cast-iron, while the superstructure, which will be of malleable iron, will use up 3,… tons. The contract for the whole bridge was taken by Mr. De Bergue, at £217,000, about $1,085,000 gold.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 4.. SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, who can make the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. … Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, has … by the press, esteemed of the highest medical … by all the medical faculties of the day, … devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE to perfect remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; … institution on this continent. His praises are … journals, and in the mouths of his patients … a thousand miles off, … are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. … this city, of the highest respectability, … the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago … ing and ready to attend … Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free … CONSULTATION FREE. … with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 4.. State-st. Office hours from … a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

3.. South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber Goods always on hand.

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Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

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… EQUINE PATIENT…

…go People Growing Weary … Walking.

Epizootic No Longer … Matter of Amusement.

…der Issued Directing the Arr… of Persons Using Sick Horses.

…hly Important Letter Fro… Dr. N. H. Paaren.

CHICAGO.

… are growing very weary of the epizoo… many inconveniences it causes have beco… …nsome. Seven days of Sunday in a w… …st six more than the most devout Chi… …n Chicago wants. When our horses w… …ere satisfied, and we were compelled to res… …gular means of conducting our daily … we laughed about it. Everybody walkin… …everybody subject to the same inconve… … was rather jolly than else. B… … have become more serious; … …ing part of the calamity is over, a… …would gladly be relieved from … …les. We give voice to certain feelings … …ssion, which result not so much from … confidence of a speedy recovery of th… …, as a weariness with the irregularities … which result from his prostration. … refreshing to see once more the aven… …ith teams and trotting wagons; and th… …f street cars, and the clatter of horse… … will be real music to our ears. For … after our horses are recovered, nothin… …e so engaged in as driving. It will become … …lar luxury.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST WEEK

…how dependent we are upon the horse, a… …h when he is well we abuse him as some… …we would like to be rid of. Despite the … advantages we possess from steam power … …t few days indicate that we could bette… …se with it than be deprived of our horses … …ur motive power was in the horse of flesh … than the "iron horse," we would do just … the things we are now doing, and the only … …nce would be that we would progress wit… …less of speed, accomplish great things by … little things, and build no Chicago.

YESTERDAY WAS THE NINTH DAY

… disease in Chicago, and, according … … experiences of our brethren at the … … it will be eventful in deciding the fate … …y sick horses, and the probable future of … …ease. The day was favorable to the re… …y of the animals, the air being cool, pure, … …racing. The outlook is encouraging. Yes… afternoon there were many deaths re… …, but horses generally were brighter than … had been before, disposed to eat their … …es," and were less fretful. In some barns … …risis is passed, and while some are … many more are recovering. More … were observable upon the streets, … is either a good or bad … …ion. In most cases it but signifies that … …e for money and profit is greater in many … …an humanity, for there are few well horses … the streets.

OF ONE THING

… at least be satisfied, that this epizootic … a death-dealing disease, and that death … results where by usage the malady … …ed upon the lungs, although a very few … …e reported where the disease settled … the lungs of animals which were not … The Humane Society is persuaded … …rses ought not to be worked, and have … with mere expostulations to owners of … animals to withdraw their … from work, and to-day their … …ave orders to arrest all parties who re… …obey the orders of the Society to withdraw … …rses from the streets. It is just possible … …ll meet with much resistance, and per… …y have the experience of Mr. Bergh in … …rk, who, it will be remembered, was … …various parties for causing them to … …their horses from work. It is to be … however, that their humane efforts will … …ded by the people.

DR. RAUCH GAVE ORDERS

…ast evening, to arrest all parties who … …d to stable such horses as they deemed … to work. This action will do much to … …te the sufferings of many animals, … …ll prevent many deaths. He reports … …pleasant weather will prevent, in his … …nt, any further complications of the dis… …nd will do much to decrease the probable … …ity. The effect of working the horses of … …al, Madison, and Young's Wabash avenue … …es lines, is stated as good; but since the … …ect of working an animal with the epi… …is not to increase the disease itself, but … to weaken the horse so that he is made … to the various complications of the dis… …t is rather anticipating the result to pass … …ent now. The general …

RESULT OF WORK IS DEATH.

…ese horses have had such light exercise, …ly driven one trip, and such good care af… …ing brought in, that the result may be … …al; but the various lines are certainly … upon themselves a risk that may prove … …erious to them. As yet the horses seem … …e received actual benefit from the use they … …een put to, but if Superintendents under… … the matter, they will hardly pass judg… …ntil to-morrow. The …

EFFECT OF THE EPIZOOTIC UPON TRADE

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AT THE DEPOT.

…depots look rather like great warehouses … places for the reception and disposal of … … The are filled from foundation floor to … … Loaded trunks of the various transfer… …stand around them, waiting for the prison… … to open. They are only relieved by the … …ing away of such goods as merchants abso… … need, and railroads are only receiving … … upon promise that they be at once re… … The horse of the

STREET-CAR LINES

…ing quite as well as those of livery-barns. … …Gallow-faits, between whose ribs the winds … …mournful requiems, stand the epizootic … …than those plump, well-groomed horses … …masters demand nothing more of them … …style and grace. It is not probable that … …l resume travel for a week yet, and we … … this statement under the presumption that … …ling public will not believe all we say. It … … taken with at least a week's reservation. … …time the various lines are doing all they … …accommodate the public and keep up their …

THE NORTH SIDE DUMMY

… in service, and one need but witness the … …on of a train to be persuaded that it is ap… … People rush to it as if a lunch … …spread on board, and they were … paid for consuming it. Thursday … the same gentleman who sent us the … …disease, prompted some willing friend … …the wedge which held the switch … …at Chicago avenue and Clark street. The … …was left open, and the dummy thereby … from the track and disabled.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD

… operation with a complement of … … They began operations on State … …Wednesday morning, running between Lake … …and Twenty-second, every half hour, with … … four cars each. At Twenty-second … …thousands upon the arrival and departure … … that in the depot of some great … … Crowds of people throng about the … … if they were the heroes of a most … … event, and the usual rush degenerates …

Schr Japan, Goodrich, 12,00
Prop Montgomery, Buffalo,
Prop Montgomery, Port Hu[ron] wheat, 66 brls pork, 40
Schr Driver, Manistee, 600 bu
Schr A. Stanley, Buffalo, 16,00
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Erie, 14,2
Bark Ogarita, Buffalo, 37,000 b
Barge Clement, Buffalo, 20,000
Barge J. L. Ketchum, Buffalo, 2
Scow D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 2,0 corn.
Schr Hero E., Cedar River, 100 bu toes.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Antelope, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White River, 3,000 bu
Schr E. M. Portch, Buffalo, 19,700 bu wheat.
Schr Winnie Wing, Goderich, 15,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Quotable at 11½c wheat and 12@12½c for corn to Buffalo; rates not named. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schrs G. C. Cooper, nics, and Peshtigo, corn at 13c; C. K. ... To New York—Prop Cuba, ... wheat through. To Kingston—Schr Wa... wheat at 18½c. To Port Hope—Schr ... wheat on p. t. Total capacity equal to ... wheat, 141,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu ...

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Grain freights ... and unchanged. The schooner Rising S... who at to Ogdensburg at 24c. The rate ... at Buffalo is quotable at 16c, and Oswego ...

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Quite a large fleet ... have arrived, but rates are steady. ... ters are as follows: Schr C. Amsden, coal ... at $1.25 per ton free; schr Wm. ... coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton free; ... Wilcox, same; bark Northwest, same; ... V. R. Watson, same; schr Seabird, coal ... quette at $1.00 per ton, and pig from ... $7.00 per ton; schr L. C. Woodruff, ... Escanaba to Buffalo at $6.00 per ...

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—Freights are dull. ... Schr J. W. Sargent, wheat to Cleveland ...

COMMERCE OF THE PORT.

The following shows the marine business of Chicago during the month of October ...

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

Class.	No.	Tonnage
Steamers	62	[illegible]
Propellers	231	[illegible]
Barks	62	[illegible]
Brigs	18	[illegible]
Schooners	1,238	[illegible]
Barges	107	[illegible]
	1,698	[illegible]
Foreign vessels from foreign ports	48	[illegible]
American vessels from foreign ports	9	[illegible]

COASTWISE CLEARANCES.

Class.	No.	Tonnage
Steamers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Propellers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schooners	1,231	[illegible]
Barges	107	[illegible]
	1,700	[illegible]
Foreign vessels to foreign ports	33	[illegible]
American vessels to foreign ports	17	[illegible]

GENERAL MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the southwest; weather ... —Seaman's wages, $3.00.
—Depth of water in the Sault ... inches.
—The keel of a new propeller ... take the place of the China, was laid ... at Kingston, Ont.
—The Captain of the propeller ... a red-bottomed vessel ashore in ... name not known.
—The Duluth Tribune says that there is ... enough vessels to carry the grain from the ... as fast as it is shipped there, and says the ... 60,000 bushels of wheat awaiting shipment.
—Formal notice is given by the ... the Board of Control that the St. Mary's canal will be closed Dec. 1, 1872, and ... remain closed until May 1, 1873.
—The bark Gibraltar with 23,000 bu ... collided with an unknown vessel while ... St. Clair Flats recently. She lost her ... with other damages. She repairs at Detroit.
—The schr Caledonia ran aground at ... Island, near Kingston, Ontario. The tug ... went to her assistance, and succeeded ... ing her off. No part of her cargo was ...
—The barge Robert Emmet, for many ... a vessel of that name, which went ... Port Bruce, Lake Erie, a short time since ... announced as a total loss, has been got off ... taken into Port Burwell for repairs. The ... has withstood the tempest for 25 years ... now bids fair for another lease of life.
—A despatch to Captain E. P. Dow, ... Kingston, Ontario, to Detroit, Nov. 6, ... that the schooner Medbury, loaded with ... from Chicago, collided with the schooner ... that night, near Four Mile Point, and ... 12 feet of water. The cargo was fully insured.
—The shipment of lumber from the Saginaw Valley has, it is stated, about come to a ... and, aside from a few cargoes already contracted, none else are likely to go forward from ... Transient steamers and vessels, ... throughout the season have been freighting from that point, are now seeing other points ... to complete their season's operations. Tawas, Alpena and the Sauble cargoes are ... be obtained in limited quantities, which ... forwarded as the time for laying up arrives.
—We clip the following correspondence of ... Thompson, United States Consul at Goderich, ... Canada, to the Detroit Post: "In the Post of ... day, Oct. 30, under the heading ... Goderich Harbor,' it is said: 'A report is ... that the harbor of refuge at Goderich ... and instead of the money needed for ... improvement being judiciously expended, ... the place is positively unsafe for vessels ... in bad weather. We give the report ... it is worth.' I desire to correct the impression sought to be conveyed in the above report by stating that Goderich Harbor is much improved by the ... of the Canadian Government to make ... harbor of refuge. It is much easier of access ... formerly, and perfectly safe, in any storm, ... vessels drawing 14 feet of water. The channel between the old piers, opening to the south, is now closed. The new piers run north and west, and the channel which ... open, is 50 feet wider than the old one. ... northwest blow produces more swell ... harbor than formerly, and causes vessels ... at the dock to pound a little, but the ... capacious, and vessels at anchor are perfectly safe."

The Longest Bridge in the World.

The River Tay, in Scotland, is to be spanned by a bridge that will be the longest in the world. The Victoria bridge, at Montreal, which has heretofore been the longest, is 9,194 feet; the one being constructed over the Tay will be ... a difference in its favor of 1,127 feet ... but eighty yards of being two miles ... The work is to be finished in three years from May, 1871. The greatest height of the structure will be eighty-eight feet above high-water mark. There are to be eighty-nine spans, fourteen of which will be 200 feet wide. The piers are to be of cast-iron, cylindrical in form, filled in with brick. The piers will require ... tons of cast-iron, while the superstructure ... will be of malleable iron, will use up 3,000 ... The contract for the whole bridge was ... by Mr. De Bergue, at £217,000, about ... gold.

MEDICAL CARDS.

[illegible]. C. BIGELOW

[CO]NFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 461 SOUTH ... CHICAGO.

[It is self-evident] to all readers of the papers, that Dr. ... is the oldest established physician in Chicago ... the treatment of all chronic and sexual ... specialty ... highest medical ... [T]WENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE ... cure positively all cases of CHRONIC ... [DISE]ASES ... Dr. Bigelow ... graduated with honor ... MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen ... CONSULTATION FREE ... SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and ... CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters ... BIGELOW, No. 461 State-st. Office hours from ...

DR. KEAN,

... Halsted-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all ... Nervous diseases ... the only physician in the city who ... always on hand.

[Dr. To]wnsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

... extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous ... Diseases of both sexes ... may be consulted personally or by mail, free of ... All female ... treated with safety and success.

[O]n Marriage.

[ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN] ... Remarkable ... Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION ...

[OU]R EQUINE PATIENTS.

[Chica]go People Growing Weary of Walking.

[The] Epizootic No Longer a Matter of Amusement.

[Or]der Issued Directing the Arrest of Persons Using Sick Horses.

[Hi]ghly Important Letter From Dr. N. H. Paaren.

CHICAGO.

[We] are growing very weary of the epizootic [and the m]any inconveniences it causes have become [a] ... Seven days of Sunday in a week ... more than the most devout Christ[ian] ... wants. When our horses were [first taken sick], and we were compelled to resort to [the re]gular means of conducting our daily affairs, we laughed about it. Everybody walking, everybody subject to the same inconvenience, was rather jolly than else. But [things] have become more serious; the ... part of the calamity is over, and ... gladly be relieved from our ... We give voice to certain feelings of ... which result not so much from a ... confidence of a speedy recovery of the ... as a weariness with the irregularities in ... which result from his prostration. It [is] refreshing to see once more the avenue[s] ... teams and trotting wagons; and the ... street cars, and the clatter of horses' [hoofs] will be real music to our ears. For a ... after our horses are recovered, nothing ... so engaged in as driving. It will become a ... luxury.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST WEEK

[sh]ows how dependent we are upon the horse, al[thoug]h when he is well we abuse him as some[thing] we would like to be rid of. Despite the advantages we possess from steam power, [the] few days indicate that we could better ... with it than be deprived of our horses. [Ou]r motive power was in the horse of flesh [rathe]r than the "iron horse," we would do just ... the things we are now doing, and the only [differ]ence would be that we would progress with [great]er loss of speed, accomplish great things by little things, and build no Chicago.

YESTERDAY WAS THE NINTH DAY

[of t]he disease in Chicago, and, according [to th]e experiences of our brethren at the [East], it will be eventful in deciding the fate [of m]any sick horses, and the probable future of [the d]isease. The day was favorable to the re[cover]y of the animals, the air being cool, pure, [and b]racing. The outlook is encouraging. Yes[terday] afternoon there were many deaths re[ported], but horses generally were brighter than [they] had been before, disposed to eat their [food], and were less fretful. In some barns [the cr]isis is passed, and while some are ..., many more are recovering. More ... were observable upon the streets, ... is either a good or bad ... In most cases it but signifies that ... for money and profit is greater in many ... than humanity, for there are few well horses [on] the streets.

OF ONE THING

[we c]an at least be satisfied, that this epizootic [is not] a death-dealing disease, and that death [only] results where by usage the malady [has se]ttled upon the lungs, although a very few ... reported where the disease settled [in the] lungs of animals which were not ... The Humane Society is persuaded ... ought not to be worked, and have ... mere expostulations to owners of ... animals to withdraw their ... from work, and to-day their ... orders to arrest all parties who re[fuse to o]bey the orders of the Society to withdraw [their horses fr]om the streets. It is just possible ... meet with much resistance, and per[haps] have the experience of Mr. Bergh in ... who, it will be remembered, was ... various parties for causing them to ... their horses from work. It is to be ... however, that their humane efforts will ... by the people.

DR. RAUCH GAVE ORDERS

[yest]erday evening, to arrest all parties who ... stable such horses as they deemed ... work. This action will do much to ... the sufferings of many animals, ... prevent many deaths. He reports ... pleasant weather will prevent, in his ... any further complications of the dis[ease] ... will do much to decrease the probable ... The effect of working the horses of ... Madison, and Young's Wabash avenue ... is stated as good; but since the ... of working an animal with the epi[zootic] ... not to increase the disease itself, but to weaken the horse so that he is made ... the various complications of the dis[ease] ... anticipating the result to pass ... The general

RESULT OF WORK IS DEATH.

[The] horses have had such light exercise, ... driven one trip, and such good care af[ter] ... brought in, that the result may be ... but the various lines are certainly ... upon themselves a risk that may prove ... to them. As yet the horses seem ... received actual benefit from the use they ... put to, but if Superintendents under[take] ... the matter, they will hardly pass judg[ment] ... to-morrow. The

EFFECT OF THE EPIZOOTIC UPON TRADE

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STREET-CAR LINES

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THE SOUTH SIDE DUMMY

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THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD

... with a complement of ... They began operations on State ... morning, running between Lake ... Twenty-second, every half hour, with ... each. At Twenty-second ... the arrival and departure ... that in the depot of one great ... of people throng about the ... they were the heroes of a most ... and the usual rush degenerates into a jam, in which strength is victorious over gallantry and ordinary politeness.

AN ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, as one of the dummies was taking his regular morning drink, the bar-tender at the plug failed to observe the signal that the dummy was full. The water flashed and spurted in the dummy, immersing the engineer half in water and half in steam. The crowd ran away, and the stupid boy at the plug grew red and turned the stop—the wrong way. The water did not cease to flow until another employe took the plug in hand. The affair caused much merriment among the crowd, but the engineer took a great name in vain repeatedly. The passage of these dummies down the street attracts great attention; windows are thrown up, heads thrust out, and passengers have no difficulty in telling the character of the residents of State street.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

horses are suffering all the severity of the disease. Four horses have died, and many are at a crisis. Yesterday morning a horse driven by Second Assistant Marshal Petrie fell dead in his stall. These horses have had excellent treatment, but they have been compelled to make a number of runs that have rendered the treatment of little effect.

At the livery barns much improvement is noted. Haas & Powell, on Madison street, are quite relieved of epizootic, and sent a number of horses out to-day.

FARMELEE AND CO.

have lost three horses, but they were animals of little use, having travelled their full measure of miles. Their horses are now rapidly improving, and they will resume active work next week.

THE HACKMEN

and other men-vultures are taking advantage of the calamity by charging exorbitant prices for work done. One burly fellow asked THE TRIBUNE reporter $10 to haul him from Canal street to the PostOffice. It is to the credit of the omnibuses and street-car lines that they are charging only their regular rates.

AT DEXTER PARK

the turf horses are recovering rapidly from their illness. "Hattie," Mr. Bock's favorite mare, is out of danger, and, saving the loss of the mare "Maggie," there has been no mortality in the Park.

YESTERDAY'S MORTALITY.

There have been no official returns as to the number of horses which died during yesterday, but it is estimated by the Health Officer that seventy-five would be no exaggeration. The mortality which now prevails but indicates that the disease is at a crisis, and the actual loss that we are to sustain in the death of horses will soon be known.

SHOEING OXEN.

In regard to the matter of shoeing oxen so that they can work on pavements, P. P. Sibley writes to the Boston *Journal* as follows:

As I have worked twenty-four years at blacksmithing, and claim to be master of my trade, I will give my opinion in regard to shoeing. In the first place, turn the shoe as usual, only a little thicker at the toe, then weld together at the toe, and put a calk on the toe about one inch long and about one-quarter inch high; heel calk the same. In setting, care should be taken to keep each claw in its natural position, that is, spreading them as the ox would usually stand, and also fit the shoe well. Put six nails in each half of the shoe. I have always used the Vulcan No. 6 nail. I have shod cattle in this way that were driven through a river twenty times a day, and did not lose a shoe for weeks, when if shod the common way they would soon become lame.

MESSRS. HALL & KIMBARK,

whose railroad facilities with the outside world remain unimpaired, the cars running to the rear of their store on Michigan avenue, have put six pair of oxen at work for the benefit of their city trade, in the charge of experienced ox-drivers, who are at home with the gad. With their communications thus unbroken, even if a little retarded, our heavy wholesale houses are keeping their premises from accumulation of goods, and all the wheels moving.

AMONG OUR WHOLESALE GROCERS,

the only firm whose business has not, to a greater or less extent, been interrupted by the horse disease, is that of Allen, Coryell & Co. This firm have not only employed their ox teams regularly in the delivery of their own goods, but have rendered valuable assistance to their less fortunate neighbors.

LETTER FROM DR. PAAREN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The prevailing epidemic is still on the increase; in fact there is in this city to-day probably not one horse that is not suffering from the disease, though he may, to all appearance, be well. If we were to judge from the time this disease has prevailed in other places affected before us, we are not half through it yet, and the disease is beginning to assume a very serious aspect. Though to this moment none of my patrons have reported any loss by disease, I have reason to fear that before another week, especially if more rain should set in, our horse-owners will mourn the loss of many a noble steed. Laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, and pleurisy, accompanied with acute liver-affection, ending in a typhoid fever, are becoming more frequent.

You may think that I am drawing a rather gloomy picture of affairs, or that I am mistaken. Indeed, in pity for the poor suffering and maltreated horse, I hope I am mistaken.

There never was in the United States such a prosperous time for quacks, pretenders, and nostrum-venders, as at present. There were in Chicago, before the appearance of the epizootic influenza, probably not over thirty persons practicing veterinary surgery, of which number about ten were "regulars." At the present day, the great occasion has suddenly called into existence no less than one hundred practitioners, of which the original number of regulars are still the same. This great increase is made up of all sorts of fellows, and fellows whose usual occupation is suspended by the calamity. A number of horse-shoers, some of whom before had assumed only the very modest title of farriers, are now "doctors." Men who never before came near horses, and who have failed in attempts at other vocations, have suddenly been struck with a feeling of duty in the present emergency, and have become "doctors of long experience." Several "celebrated" (quack) physicians have likewise been struck, and are giving a helping hand for the time. Even a tailor has entered the ranks, and very appropriately says in his advertisements, that "one stitch in time saves nine." A quack-physician who, for some reason, had descended to peddling lightning-rods, has suddenly appeared as the "concocter of a liniment and internal remedy," which, he says, proves superior to anything, and "which would have prevented the calamity altogether, if it had only been used in time." The number of "great epizootic remedies" has been further augmented by the old nostrums, going under the name of condition powders, liniments, and ointments, which, in the advertisements, are said to be improved for the occasion. Druggists, wholesale and retail, are joining this list, and advertise, by handbills and posters, their ability to conquer the evil, positively, and in spite of the disease, or the state of the animal, you are told that you may use your horse "*immediately*" after taking the medicine. An enterprising concern has posted placards everywhere, even on my doorsteps, in which a liniment is recommended, that "will cure the disease inside three days." Does anyone believe that within three days all the sick horses in this city can be restored to usefulness? The words in which such high-sounding advertisements are clothed, are sufficient to condemn the thing, and to convey to every sensible man a warning to avoid them, even if they are recommended by persons laying claim to respectability.

An analysis of one of these great epizootic remedies reveals the presence of a large proportion of calomel, a little laudanum, oil of spike, and assafoetida, made palatable and bulky by the addition of molasses and water. Another "great remedy" consists simply of syrup of ginger, syrup of squills, and water, of which compound, a very deceiving panel bottle, nicely labelled, &c., containing about six ounces, and worth about fifteen cents, is sold to confiding dupes for "only one dollar."

Now, it must be evident to every thinking man that the indiscriminate use of such stuff, or any single remedy, in a disease the present one, which, from the least cause, is apt to assume serious complications, is absolutely dangerous. Not only this, but it is cruel. The time that is wasted by using such ineffectual or wrong remedies, leaves the poor horse but little chance for his life; and who knows but that the increase of fatal cases may not to a great extent have for its cause the use of such cure-alls.

It is simply impossible that any one remedy can be proper or efficient. The different forms of this disease must of course be treated according to their nature. Stimulants and tonics, which would be proper in one stage of the ailment, would, of course, be highly improper where a state of high inflammatory action is present. Those who advertise or claim to possess a remedy that will cure the epizootic influenza in its various forms and complications, are guilty of practising an imposition on the public.

Why such remedies find a sale, is because a large number of horse owners never before have had occasion to employ veterinary surgeons; and if they had occasion to employ any, nine to one, they have had to do with quacks. Few people are able to discriminate between the qualified practitioner and the quack, and from the scarcity of the former, most likely their experience is confined to the latter class. Consequently to the general want of confidence in veterinary surgeons, i. e. horse-doctors, is due the success with which the nostrum business is carried on. Before the end of this crisis, many a man, who is yet keenly suffering from loss sustained by the late conflagration, may thank his confiding genius for the additional loss of his horse, probably the only means left him to help earning a livelihood for self and family the coming winter.

There ought to be some means adopted to remedy this evil. I propose that the Humane Society take this matter under consideration at once, and I would suggest that this Society take steps toward inquiring into who are the proper persons to apply to for reliable help under the present circumstances. Having inquired into this matter, let the Society make known through the daily papers, or by posters, that owners of diseased animals, not knowing who to apply to for reliable help, may call at the office of the Illinois Humane Society, and from a list of names make their own selection. Yours, &c.,

N. H. PAAREN, Veterinary Surgeon.

OFFICE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, No. 599 Wabash avenue.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: For months past the officers of this society have felt great anxiety on account of the cruelty and ignorance of many so-called veterinary surgeons, and, with a view towards lending our assistance in correcting this evil, which our present calamity intensifies, we cheerfully endorse the propositions of Dr. Paaren.

WM. H. SHARP, Secretary.

Nov. 8, 1872.

ELSEWHERE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 8.—The horse disease has made its appearance here. It was first noticed yesterday, and to-day nearly 70 horses are reported sick. D. Hatcher's livery stable reports 24 sick. None are yet considered bad cases.

LACKAWANNA, Pa., Nov. 8.—Not more than one team in a hundred is free from the epizootic on the Delaware & Hudson Canal. Few horses are dying this locality from the disease.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The horse disease continues here to an alarming extent, notwithstanding the favorable weather.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—The horses in this city and county have so far escaped the dreaded epizootic, and the fine weather we are now having leads horsemen to hope that they will escape entirely.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 8.—A few horses are sick, but it is disputed whether with any unusual disease.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The rest which the horses were mercifully given on Sunday is having its effects, and, with fair weather, it seems probable that by the end of the week but few traces of the epidemic will remain. The mortality continues decreasing, and, although the weather yesterday was of the most unfavorable character to horses at all affected, the list of deaths was lower than on any day since the epidemic became general, and the thoroughfares of the city have resumed their wonted endless march and rush of traffic and fashion, and the interruption to trade has been reduced almost to imperceptibility.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In the meantime there seems to be no signs of an abatement in the horse disease. All the lines of street cars here have been stopped for five days, and all the livery stables are closed. Oxen are employed by the business men to some extent, and it is said that one of the grocers in town has a large ox which works in the shafts of his wagon the same as a horse.

A Pet Wasp.

One of the most curious attendants at the gathering of the British Association at Brighton, was a little gentleman in a brown overcoat, with black and yellow nether garments, wearing a sharp sword poisoned at the tip. Next to Mr. Stanley, this visitor might be called by far the most remarkable and best worth attention among all the assembled notorieties. It was Sir John Lubbock's pet wasp; and the respect which would naturally be paid to any friend of the benevolent savant who has given London its new holidays, was really due to this insect on its own account. Captured in a nest of soft grey paper in the Pyrenees, the wasp was the very first of its species that had ever received an education. Sir John exhibited it to the Association with just pride, as a proof of what kindness and patience can effect upon the most unpromising creatures; and even Mr. Forster might have wondered to see it come out of the glass bottle where it lives, eat sugar from its master's fingers, allow him to stroke its striped back, and fly round and round his head, returning always to his home in the bottle. At first, says its distinguished educator, it was "rather too ready with its sting;" but now it never thinks of unsheathing the tiny rapier at its tail, and nobody who saw the insect could doubt that its nature had been greatly changed.

Tea-Culture in America.

From the Washington Chronicle.

In 1859 and 1860 a special appropriation of $10,000 was expended by the Bureau of Agriculture in introducing tea-culture to the people of the United States. Selections of seeds were made by Mr. Fortune, of England, as the agent of the United States, and these were conveyed in Wardian cases to this country, germinating on the voyage. When further developed in the Government green-houses in Washington, they were distributed in limited numbers under the franks of Northern and Western Senators and Representatives, and in very large quantities, through various means of conveyance, to the South. They seem to have perished under the frosts of the North, and but few have been heard from in the South. At the time of their reception "the busy note of preparation" for a civil war possessed all minds. Mr. Connolly, of No. 457 M street, northwest, yesterday presented to us a cutting from a tree in his garden, with its glossy leaves and greenish-white and orange-colored blossoms. The tree has never received any protection in all the eleven winters it has lived, and, though not large, is prosperous enough to encourage experiments in more favorable localities, and by more practical cultivators.

Where the Nickel Comes From.

Few people are aware that the nickel, from which our smaller coins are made, comes from a single mine, which is the only one in the country that is now being worked. This mine is situated in Lancaster County, Pa. It has been worked for seventeen years, and developed to a depth of 200 feet. The length of this lode is between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, and it produces from 400 to 600 tons per month, employing in the working of the mine a force of 175 men. In the arts, nickel is rapidly growing into favor as a substitute for silver in plating steel, iron and other metals. Its commercial demand is rapidly increasing, and as it is much cheaper than silver, it will undoubtedly be adopted in the manufacture of many articles as a substitute for that more precious metal. One mine, the Missiala-Motte tract, Missouri, was worked from 1850 to 1855. The ore was the sulphuret, associated with lead and copper. About $100,000 was realized from the croppings of the vein. Croppings of nickel ore are found also in Madison, Iron, and Wayne Counties, Mo. The refined metal is worth $3 per pound.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Money was easy at 5@7. Sterling firmer at 108¾@108½ for long, 110@110½ for short, sight.

Gold was more active and higher; opened at 112¾, advanced to 113, and closed at 112¾@113. Loans 1-64 to flat for use, and 1 to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $84,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $317,000. Exports to-morrow, $90,000.

Governments ¼@½ better and strong.

The specie with Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the week.

State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks were weak under the rumors that money was active in London, and that an advance in the Bank of England rate of interest is probable Monday, and that American securities are lower in Amsterdam. Prices declined ½@2½ per cent up to 3 p. m., Pacific Mail falling to 90¾, Erie to 51¾, Northwestern common to 82¾, Western Union to 77¾, Wabash to 71¾, Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central to 30, Union Pacific to 37¾, St. Paul common to 55¾, Ohios to 46¾, Lake Shore to 91¾, and New York Central to 94¾. Toward the close the market rallied, and most of the decline was recovered, closing steady.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	115
5-20s of '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	112¾	New 5s	109¾
Coupons, '65	112¾	10-40s	108¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	46
Tennessees, old	74	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	74	North Carolinas, new	20¾
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	103½	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel	78¾	Wabash	72
Quicksilver	47¾	Wabash pfd	89
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	87	Terre Haute	15
American Express	76½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	92¾	C. & A. pfd	113
New York Central	95¾	O. & M.	47¾
Erie	51¾	C., C. & C.	91
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	92
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	35¾
Michigan Central	114¾	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	89¾	Un. Pacific stocks	38
Northwestern	83	U. P. bonds	87¾
N. W. pfd	87¾	Cen. Pacific bonds	100¾
Rock Island	116	Del., Lac & W	97¾
N. J. Cen	102	B., H. & Erie	8
St. Paul	55¾		

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—BEEVES—Received to-day, 17 cars. Market rather firmer; everything selling. The total for the week is 8,900, against 7,600 last week. Seven cars of Texans, 5¾ cwt, sold at 8¼@8¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Received, 4,000, making 21,100 thus far, against 20,700 last week. No change in the market, only prices firm. One car 90-lb choice sheep sold at 5¾c; 1 car 85-lb coarse at 5¼c; 1 car State lambs, 63 lbs, 8c; deck load of 63-lb Canadas at 8¼c.

HOGS—Received to-day, 16 cars making 35,500 this week against 30,000 last week. At the close very firm, with live at 5¼@5¾c; 6 cars Michigan selling at the latter price, and 6 cars Indiana at 5¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—There is a marked improvement in business to-day. Orders are arriving from the interior for assortments, and a fair number of buyers from the West and other portions are in the market. Prices remain strong, with a good demand for brown sheetings. Canton flannels are active and firm. Prints are much more freely distributed. Woollen flannels are in request. Foreign goods are rather better on dress goods, black silks, mohair lustres, and alpacas. Shawls are quick.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—PASSED DOWN—Props Japan, St. Louis, Belle Crosse, Alaska; barks Bissell, Wenona, Monitor, Lottie Wolf; schrs Dick Somers, Locke, P. Scoville, Boody, James Garrett, Jennie Mullen, Middlesex, Morey, Willie Keller, Mary Higgie.

PASSED UP—Schrs Walter, Oakes, Asa Childs.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—PASSED DOWN—Props Pacific, Winslow; bark Jessie Hoyt; schrs Lake Forest, Skylark, Thomas, Ferry, Owasco, R. C. Crawford, West Side, Minot, Mitchell, Anne O. Hanson, St. Andrew.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—West.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., FRONTing Douglas Park, 25x140 to 16 ft. alley. 28 lots on Chicago-av., near car shop, 25x134, 1-6 cash, balance in 5 years. 18 lots ... on Humboldt boulevard and Armitage-av., supplied with Artesian well. 6 lots ... Humboldt boulevard and Fullerton-av., choice corner. 5 lots on Fullerton-av., near Milwaukee-av., ... each. 14 lots on Diversy and Milwaukee-avs., ... will take ... if sold at once. 7 lots in Peck's Addition, Block 6, Section 33, ... each if taken soon. A number of best lots on Irving Park Boulevard. 20 lots on Fifty-third and Wallace-st. only ... cash. A number of choice lots on Monroe-st. and Warren-av. 11 lots east and west fronts on Wabash-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., at low figures. 10 acres fronting Humboldt boulevard, close to Fullerton-av. 5 acres on Diversy-av., near Milwaukee-av., choice for subdivision. 8 acres on Milwaukee-av., at station of Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Also a large number of first-class residences, principally on West Side. Other property in all parts of the city. Many fine bargains to show customers. Call on LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE, 25x[?] feet, 50 feet north of Randolph-st., east front, party wall on north side, and party wall can also be had on south side if desired, as Judge Freer intends erecting a magnificent building on the corner in the spring. Terms of lease, $1,500 per year for nearly three years, and $1,800 per year for balance of term. No reappraisals. This valuable lease (the only one of the kind in market) will be sold at $5,000 bonus, if taken this week. There is not a lot in the city that can be improved to greater advantage than this. The opportunity is a rare and extraordinary one. The lease should bring $15,000, and will readily bring it in the spring. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE, 9 rooms, several closets, and pantry; lot 33½; corner of California, or inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS!—CORNER Forty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., 288 feet. Corner Forty-ninth-st. and Evans-av., 288 feet. These two fronts can be bought for $16,500, if taken at once. Third-av., Dearborn-st., front 50 feet, near Harrison-st., with two good houses, paying $1,200 rent; only $17,500. J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. RESIDENCE FRONTS east; choice location; price $16,000, ½ cash, balance on time, or $9,500 cash. Possession given on sale. None but actual purchasers need apply. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD LOT, S. E. COR. SOUTH Park and Oakwood Boulevards, 133x180 feet to an 18-ft alley. Will be sold at a great bargain if taken immediately. Title unquestionable. This is by far the finest bargain on the boulevards. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE FOR A FIRST-class residence. The southwest corner of Oakwood Boulevard and Vincennes-av., 211x125 feet, at an immense bargain if taken at once. Without hesitation the finest lot south of the city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—FIVE LOTS ON Thirty-first-st., near Wallace. Will be business property in a year. H. H. COE, 309 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FEW LOTS LEFT ON Loomis and Howard-sts., near Blue Island-av., cheap and easy terms; so close to water and sewer on ... A. LIMBERG & CO., corner Washington ... and Fifth-av.; branch office on Loomis-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Campbell-av., Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 155 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—SIX CHEAP LOTS ON BURNSIDE-st., east of car works, near Fiftieth-st.; only $600 per lot, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, 3 years, at 8 per cent. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-sixth-st., only $2,000, on small payments and long time; possession at once. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS marble front house of 12 rooms, and lot 25 feet front, No. 209 Ashland-av. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, A TWO-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. N. P. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—FRAME COTtage, house of six rooms, and lot 25 by 125 feet, on Jackson-st., near Throop. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 150 BY 172 FEET northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BARGAIN FOR ready money. The undivided one-half interest in lot 60x100 feet on the south-west corner of St. Clair and Illinois-sts., for $3,000 cash. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY ON Ohio-st., Superior-st., Ontario-st., and Wabansia-av. Will exchange for a good farm or suburban property. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 100 BY 300 feet northeast corner of South Park boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CRIPPEN-ST.—LOT 25 FEET FRONT on Crippen-st., between Wabash and Michigan. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—50x100 FEET FRONT ON Canal-st., near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FINE GOTHIC HOUSE of 11 rooms on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—4 LOTS SOUTH-east corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,000, COTTAGE AND CORNER LOT on Thirty-first-st., 4 blocks Archer-av.; cars; $300 cash, balance monthly. W. W. WATSON, 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH—PRICE $2,000—NEW house and lot 25x179 feet, on South Side. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT DESPLAINES, COOK COUNTY, Ill., 80x150 ft, with nice cottage, $400 down, balance ($700) next March; one block from depot; possession immediately. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 60 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK, SOUTH ENGLEwood—a bargain, if taken at once. E. T. SUMWALT & CO., No. 163 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 30-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 304 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—13¾ ACRES ON CITY-LIMITS, WEST of Central Park, cheap. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—6 2-3 ACRES ON Twelfth-st., near Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—SEVERAL BEAUtiful residences; also vacant lots and acre property. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT MAYWOOD, nice house, with large lot. Will take dry goods, hardware, or carriages as part pay. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE—FOR CASH—THE SUBSCRIber wishes to purchase a house on South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts., for about $9,000 or $10,000 cash. Will only buy at a bargain. Address E 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOTS ON ADAMS, MONROE AND Jackson-sts., between Throop and Western-av. Address Z 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 20, 25, or 30 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $800, which will be cash. Address CONN, 833 West Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR OFFICE BUSINESS, with $500 to $1,000; can secure an interest in a valuable patent, that will realize $20,000 to $50,000 per annum. A rare chance for a lady or gentleman to make a fortune and a name that will ring through the land, on a small capital. Model can be seen and particulars had by calling on H. THOMPSON, inventor of patent lever sulkies, submarine telescopic lantern, etc., 304 Archer-av. Call after 3 o'clock p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—IN GENTEEL CASH business, paying several hundred dollars per month; good references required. 118 East Washington-st., Room 30.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSIness already established. A young man with $2,000 to $5,000 ready cash can make $20 per day. This is the best chance ever offered. Address W 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG ESTABLISHED manufacturing business. Profits sufficient to warrant investigation and investment of capital. Call at once on R. B. CASSERLEY, No. 1 Arcade Court, Republic Life Insurance Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons; also one second-hand express wagon, at No. 250 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MEDIUM SIZED BAY horses, entirely recovered from horse disease, and ready for work; will be sold singly or together. Inquire at 11 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—50 HEAD OF HORSES—PERSONS wishing to get their horses wintered by careful and experienced horseman at half city price, can do so by calling at 156 East Madison-st., Room 15, and arranging accordingly with MARTIN CAMPBELL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANYBODY KNOWING ABOUT MARY Naab would oblige Katy Knaab, 604 South Jefferson-st. by giving information.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a frame house and lot No. 971 Wabash-av., adjoining Avenue House, near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK HOUSES OF 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, in Cottage Grove; at $35 per month. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH or without barn. Inquire at 434 Warren-av.

TO RENT—228 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., 8 ROOMS, IN good repair; $35. Apply at 350 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLY LOCATED DWELLING house, with the lease and furniture for sale. The house is well adapted for boarders. Apply to BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., No. 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR, ON West Adams, No. 143.

TO RENT—A GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE ON WARren-av., in excellent repair, 7 rooms, with closets and pantry. Inquire at 434 Warren-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable, Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st. To private family only. Address R 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—THE UPPER part of house 260 Huron-st. $30 per month.

TO RENT—THE ELIGIBLE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling (new) No. 181 Huron-st., near LaSalle. Contains all modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES FROST, on premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 648 West Washington-st., containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WITH PANTRY AND closet, at 238 South Morgan-st.; $15 per month; water in the rooms.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON FULTON-ST., $35; house on Twenty-eighth-st., $45; 5 rooms, $15. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST Side, to a gentleman and wife who will board owner and wife. References exchanged. Address D 35, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A first-class cottage, 6 rooms; closets, pantries, etc., on first story, and large unfinished basement. Apply at 263 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, FURNISHed, furnace, and bath-room; would sell furniture. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS SLEEPING-ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, for gents, in the heart of down-town; also, offices. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE ONE of those elegant suites or single rooms at Honore Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts.; rooms furnished in first-class style, heated with steam, and in every way the most desirable winter-quarters in the city.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with all moderate improvements, at 280 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—359 WEST POLK-ST.—SIX ROOMS ON first floor of new building. Closets, pantrys, and water. All in good shape for housekeeping. Apply up stairs.

TO RENT—NICE 4-ROOM TENEMENT, NEAR International Bank, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. $20. Immediate possession. Call at 179¾ South Halsted.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, VERY PLEASant and good sized; gas, etc. Call at 185 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 6 ROOMS, WITH MARBLE MANtels and grate, closets and water closets, gas fixtures, in the new marble-front building No. 219 South Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. Apply at the premises.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE 376 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bluett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 3 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—ONE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 40x24, on alley, rear of No. 201 Michigan-av., suitable for a carpenter shop, stable, or store-room. A. H. McLEAN, Real Estate Agent, 380 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, third, fourth, and a portion of the second floors of store 240 and 242 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, first floor.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY—Large office first floor; large basement 62 by 80; second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, 45 by 57 and 45 by 63, all corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st., by CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, to be rented together or singly; one on ground floor, 20x40, to be ready by Dec. 1; and one on third story, 20x30; possession immediately; heated by steam. Call between 8 and 3, on L. G. HUNT, 519 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, up stairs.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF BUILDING NO. 75 Wabash-av., near Post Office. Apply to J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE WELL-LIGHTED ROOM 40x120, second floor of 38 Michigan-av., a splendid room for wholesale purposes. Inquire on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GOOD HOUSES, WELL furnished; South Side preferred. Call at 152 LaSalle-st. S. LIND.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 UNFURNISHED lodging rooms; must be good location and very reasonable rent. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT END OF STORE IN good central location, for cigar and tobacco sample room preferred. Address O T H, Room 3, 124 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE of about 9 or 10 rooms north of Thirty-first-st., and east of State-st. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, or cottage house between Fulton and Jackson, Aberdeen and Paulina-sts. Rent not over $30 per month. Address B 88, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS of an article every family must have, for sale; the right man, with capital, will find it a rare chance; will sell whole or half. Address B 33, Tribune office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY OFFERED—NICHOLson's patent Hoisting Apparatus, particularly adapted to loading railroad tenders, loading or unloading steam or canal boats. State rights for sale, or exchange for other property. Call and examine and be convinced. A full working model is now on exhibition at office, up stairs, 25 South Canal-st.

A JOB PRINTING OFFICE IN THIS CITY FOR sale cheap; a good trade established, and one of the best locations in the city; good reasons given. Apply to Mechanics' Type Foundry, 51 and 53 East Monroe-st.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—LOW rent; has a good trade, and rooms for living in rear. Call at 188 Cottage Grove-av.

A RETAIL GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, DOING a fine business, situated in one of the principal streets in the West Division. To anyone wishing to go into the business this is a fine chance. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J W E, care of Carrier 4.

A MEAT MARKET AND FIXTURES ALL COMplete, doing a first-class business, for sale; good reasons for selling; price $800. Call on or address C. B. SEARS, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND furnishing goods, with store in good location; will sell cheap. Also, a stock of boots, shoes, and store fixtures; store at low rent; will take part in good real estate. Also, stock of gents' furnishing goods; store at low rent, and trade established. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

I WILL INVEST SOME MONEY AND MY TIME in anything practical and legitimate. Address, stating amount required and full particulars, G 48, Tribune office.

LICENSE, LEASE OF STORE, AND SOME FIXtures, for sale; suitable for a liquor or lager-beer saloon, in a splendid part of the city. Inquire in the store 381 South Halsted-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR PERmanent business on small capital. Address O 79, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST CONFECTIONERY, ICE cream, and oyster establishments in the State, in a city of 15,000 inhabitants, for sale; no competition. Address P. A. BARTLETT, Jacksonville, Ill.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT IN GOOD RUNNING order, doing a large business, for sale at a great sacrifice. 127 West Washington-st.

THE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL OF A FIRST-class family boarding-house for sale; desirably located; furniture nearly new; will be sold cheap to a first-class party only. Apply at Central Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

$50—FOR SALE, HALF INTEREST IN GOOD business; $350 worth of stock on hand. 127 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

HOUSE AND LOT TO EXCHANGE FOR WHOLE or part of grocery store. Apply to owner, 127 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY OR FOR sale—A nice house and lot in a pleasant village on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, 100 miles from city. House is nicely finished two-story frame, good stone cellar, well, and cistern. Lot is 8 rods square, well planted with all kinds of fruit, and good garden spot. Good schools and churches, several shops, mills, and factories. A splendid chance for a man with large family, cost of living being cheap. Will sell very cheap. Address J F, 455 South Union-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST 3-STORY 25-foot houses in Chicago; new and elegantly finished, together with new and magnificent furniture throughout. Will be exchanged for improved or unimproved city property. Sickness causes disposal. Value, $30,000. Address N 78, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm in southern Illinois, that will pay for itself in four years; climate delightful. Address, POMONA, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A 50-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, splendid land, within 2½ miles of a good market, 100 miles from Chicago, title perfect. Would exchange for dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, hardware, coffins, or cash. Those only who mean business need address M, Box 477, Galesburg, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SOME GOOD BUSINESS, merchandise, or other property, 320 acres good land in Allamakee County, Iowa; 320 acres in Madison County, Mo.; 640 acres in Reynolds County, Mo. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS FOR A stock of hardware, stoves, dry goods, notions, etc.; lots for horse and buggy, pair of horses, and a good piano. S. S. MILLER & CO., 185 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT near Douglas-place, and corner lot on Cottage Grove-av. for cheap lots, worth from $300 to $500. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—640 ACRES CHOICE farming land in Nebraska, 2½ miles from railroad depot, with encumbrance of $4,000, for Chicago city or suburban property. Call on or address B. M. DAVENPORT, 181¾ LaSalle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES PUPILS ON THE piano-forte or parlor organ. Terms, $12 per quarter, $5 in advance, remainder when term is half out. Address 549 Van Buren-st., or call at 275 Madison-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock. L. E. FLUDE.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—SAND, AT THE NORTHWEST CORner of LaSalle and Madison-sts. Will pay $1.50 per yard. D. GOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TEN SALESMEN WHO CAN SELL from $25,000 to $50,000 in hats and caps per year in northwest of Chicago. Liberal salaries paid. Address in confidence and real name, X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the retail hardware trade, to go to a thriving, healthy country town. Address B. H., care of Lock Box No. 2, stating experience and references.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by travelling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c., Box 2689, Philadelphia Post-Office.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN. A GERman preferred. Apply at 260 North Clark-st. MARCUSE & ROMAN.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN, ONE WHO IS quick and correct at figures. Address S 72, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 15 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—30 OX SHOERS AT 23 AND 74 PACIFic-av. The highest wages paid to experienced workmen. M. McMURRAY & G. DEMING.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO DRESS MILLstones and do general work about a mill. To one willing to go in the country, and bringing good references, liberal wages will be given. Apply to SEMENDORF & LYBRAND, 154 Washington-st., Room 9.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BRASS MOULDER TO GO to Adrian, Michigan. Apply to J. S. BREWER, 238 South Water-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD TAILORS. APPLY AT 638 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER TO GO TO the country. Address F 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE A BOSS TAILOR WHO IS A No. 1 workman, to whom a good situation is offered, good references required. Don't apply if you get drunk. Apply to Mr. E. P. HALL, of Chas. F. Kellogg & Co., 243 Madison-st., or to C. W. HORNISH, Washington, Illinois.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS, AT 80 Grove-st., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.

WANTED—25 OR 30 GALVANIZED IRON CORnice workers; steady work and good wages. Apply to S. H. WOOD, Grand Pacific Hotel, Clark and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN PROPELLER barge. Apply to J. G. MERRIMAN, No. 34 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER TO GO INTO THE country. Apply to CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 141, 143 and 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—JOURNEYMAN BARBER FOR SATurday and Sunday morning. 94 East Harrison.

WANTED—A GOOD CORE MAKER—A BOY WHO understands his business can have steady work, and good pay. Inquire of the foreman of foundry. WESTERN STAR METAL CO., No. 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE FIRST-CLASS lozenger maker; steady employment. Address BAIRD, CARLILE & STEPHENS, 109 Bank-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 300 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 39 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MALE OR female. Apply immediately, at 103½ North Wells-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RAILROAD news agents, first-class trains, commissions will average $30 and $35 per week. Address or call on General News Agent, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WHOSE routes run through Indiana and Ohio, and Wisconsin, Minnesota, northern Illinois, and northern Iowa. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 25 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 MORE MEN FOR the Northwestern Railroad, Menominee; company work; wages from $2.50 to $3.00; entirely free fare to the work and back to Chicago; if you want a good winter job call early at Chicago Emigrant Bureau, 25 West Lake-st. We also sell tickets to the South, for half rates.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL AN ARTICLE TO BUSIness men, in city and country. Apply or address J. Y. ATKINSON, 4 Market-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR OFFICE BUSINESS IN ALL large towns; profits $10 to $20 daily. Address, with stamp, SWIFT & CO., 117 Third-av.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad; wages $2.25; board $3.50 per week; 50 for the Chicago & Pacific; 50 for sawmills; cheap tickets South. Also 50 horses to winter on favorable terms, at 25 West Madison-st., 16 South Canal-st., over Tribune. SHAW, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—BOY—AT NO. 299 STATE-ST., IN laundry, to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work.

WANTED—100 MEN TO GO OUT TO C. & N. W. R. R. to-night; free fare; 50 farm hands. Apply at 30 North Canal-st., and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR THE CITY and for every unoccupied town throughout America, for the best-selling goods extant. Those that can raise $5 to $20 cash, can have steady employment at a profit of $12 to $75 a week; 400 samples by mail, for 25c to show the goods. No visits required from those dead broke, or who do not mean business. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—TWO MIDDLE-AGED MEN TO CANvass Family Bibles, Life of Christ and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. Good inducements to right men. No capital, but reference required. Apply to KELLY & HOWISON, 236 South Clark-st.

WANTED—4 BOYS, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, TO help on sheet iron work. Apply to E. L. CASE, at Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s new elevator, Archer-av.

WANTED—BOY—AT 451 WABASH-AV.—LOUIS L. PALMER.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small family. Apply at 682½ West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND-GIRL. APply at 17 St. John-place, near Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN-GIRL FOR A PRIvate family. Apply at 404 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 450 Division-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three; American, Swede, or English preferred. 158 Ellis-av., near Hogan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; GOOD WAGES PAID. 112 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a private family. Inquire at store, 726 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 161 West Washington-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK and keep house for farm hands in Iowa; a permanent place for a competent, steady woman. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., to H. C. WHEELER, Room 4, 280 South Water-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-CLASS DRESSfinisher; none other need apply at 548 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$300 ON GOOD CHATTEL SECURITY. Address M, 265 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TEND IN STORE AND restaurant; must speak German and English. Apply at 297 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE HYDE PARK 5:35 P. M. TRAIN, Monday last, Nov. 4, a roll of papers, an architect's designs for a house; the finder will be rewarded by returning it to ADAM L. ROBB, architect, 374 Wabash-av., or D. W. Baker, 312 and 314 East Kinzie-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A LARGE RED COW, horns turned in, white on face, belly, and tip of tail. Address J. McKILLIP, Emerald-st., opposite Transit House.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, A dark bay horse, about 16 hands in height, attached to an open, single-seated buggy, with red running gear and black body, missed from the corner of LaSalle and South Water-sts. A liberal reward is offered, for return of same, by RICHARDS & GOOCH, 181 South Water-st., Chicago.

LOST—A GOLD-HEADED CANE, MARKED "Presented to C. J. Periolat, by his friends at St. Bridget's Church Fair, October, 1872." Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at JAMES FORSYTH & CO., corner West Lake and Union-sts.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BLACK HORSE, WEIGHS about 1,200 or 1,300; 14 hands high; half French breed. A suitable reward will be received on delivery at ice house, corner Union and Erie.

FOUND—LAST EVENING, ON SOUTH WATER-st., a yoke of oxen, one bay and one white. The owner, applying at the north end of Clark-st. bridge, can have his property by paying charges.

STRAYED—FROM (REAR) 1122 STATE-ST., PAIR of oxen; dark red and light red, white spot; $10 will be paid for return of same.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUR YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, well broken, well bred, and good size. EVANS & HAMMOND.

FOR SALE—1,000 ARMY OVERCOATS (BLUE), wholesale and retail, by CLEMENT & SAYRE, 264 and 266 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD TICKET to Denver. Inquire at 18 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MILCH COW. INQUIRE AT 1052 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 48.

TO LOAN—$2,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON FIRST-class city property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON CITY REAL ESTATE, INTEREST 10 per cent. Money ready. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

$1,000 AND $4,000 WANTED FOR 3 OR 5 years on city real estate. WM. H. CLARKE, Room 43, Central Union Block.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $2,000 to $10,000. Money in hand. ALFRED JAMES, Room 3, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDSTEAD, occupies only one-quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead, and is an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Four styles, adapted to parlor, dining-room, library, and office. To be had for cash or on installments, or ... monthly. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 287 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in 100 courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND systematic man of eighteen years' experience. Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; can give security if required, and Chicago reference. ... Address O 61, Tribune office, for 10 days. No objection to leaving the city.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, EDUCATED German wishes to be occupied a part or the whole of the day in a respectable business. Address F 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST OR ASSISTANT bookkeeper in some insurance or real estate office; am not afraid to work, and would take any place where a right earn board ... S 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who speaks German and English, and writes a good hand; well posted in gents' furnishing goods or Yankee notion business. WM. KAHN, 94 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR ASsistant bookkeeper; best reference given. Address R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, TEMperate, married man of good address, to attend to general business or as salesman. Has had long and varied experience, and is favorably known East and West. Trustworthy in every respect; the highest testimonials as to character and business ability; would not object to a responsible position in a country town. Address S 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, formerly of Davenport, Iowa, in the boot and shoe business, either retail or wholesale, as salesman, 3 years experience. Address C. McNEAL, 47 South Halstead-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS salesman in a furniture store. Address R 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF business experience in a firm where talent and industry will be appreciated. Address T 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FROM the East, who bears with him the highest testimonials of character and business qualifications, with some responsible house, where energy and activity are serviceable. Has occupied executive positions for twelve years past. Has the agency for a valuable improvement used in public buildings, and a contract for introducing one of these in Chicago now. Will divide the profits of this agency with any responsible establishment (manufacturing or otherwise) that may require the services of an active man and can give a permanent position. Address M 15, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BREWERS—AN ENGlish brewer will brew stock beers in any part of the United States. Address T 53, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family, by a young man (English) who understands his business and will make himself generally useful. City references. Address P 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OX teamster. Address 153 Butterfield-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORTHAND writer in a lawyer's office; highest testimonials given. Address T 37, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl, in some private family. Good references given. 330½ Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PLAIN COOK OR SECond girl where another is kept, by a young woman recently from England. Address 174 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Call or address 136 Hickory-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, to sew in a private family; also to teach German lesson. Call, for two days, at 2 Oakwood-st., near Oak, North Side, up stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, IN A first-class hotel, by a lady of experience and ability, and can give good references. Address B 89, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—Furnished rooms, with board. Accommodation for day boarders.

188 WEST JACKSON, NEAR HALSTED-ST.—Small and large rooms, well-furnished; good location; modern improvements. Late dinner.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, NEATly furnished room, with board, for two gentlemen. Price $16.

262 WARREN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, to rent to gentleman and wife, with board; also 4 day-boarders wanted.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—3 DESIRABLE single rooms, or 2 rooms en suite, with board, for families, or gentlemen who wish first-class accommodations.

343 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FEW RESPECTAble persons can have first-class board and good rooms. Terms, $5 per week.

393 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—NEAR STREET CARS—One large pleasant front room and one single room, with board. New house with all modern improvements.

697 FULTON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife, or two young ladies; terms moderate.

FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMily; reference required. Inquire at store, 726 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR LADIES, CAN FIND A very pleasantly furnished front room on West Side, with board, in a private family. No other boarders. Address N 34, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, can secure first-class board in a small private family, on West Side, east of Union Park, by addressing, with reference, Q 86, Tribune office.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE.—First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

76 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to rent, with or without board.

150 FOURTH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED; GOOD bed and board; rooms newly furnished.

255 CALUMET-AV.—THE 2ND-STORY, SIX rooms, very desirable for a small family; also one front room in first story, very pleasant for two persons, with board.

831 STATE-ST.—TWO ROOMS NICELY FURnished, to rent, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY, IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE South Side. Reference given ... Address, stating terms and location, T 71, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We want a man or woman in every town to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle, and is the finest sewing machine ... W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 28 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—4,000,000 DOUBLE SPRING SHEET ... agents ... by the quantity ... on these goods by travelling men, and $5 to $10 a day by inexperienced men and women. Send 25 cents for 50-cent package, or call and examine the goods and learn what we offer. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st. Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$2.50 CAPITAL REQUIRED—Profits $10 per day at least 50 cent articles ever introduced. Call and see for yourself or send 50c for sample. No. 84 South Desplaines-st. JERRY PICKLEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OX SHOEING DONE AT 249 ARCHER-AV.

OXEN SHOD, AT P. HASSETT'S, 424 SOUTH CAnal-st., corner of Bunker, at short notice.

PETER SMITH & CO. HAVE SOLD THE ICE cream and oyster saloon, No. 710 South State-st. Any one having claims against the firm will present them at 36 West Madison-st.

RARE OLD BOOKS ON AMERICAN HISTORY A specialty at the "Young Antiquarian" Bookstore, 472 West Madison-st.

TO PLASTERERS—JOB PLASTERING TO LET—Store 32 South Desplaines-st. A. KIDDER, Central European House, 43 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND watches in any condition, jewelry, old gold, silver, coins, cast-off clothing, and all goods of value. O. L. BARTLETT, 216 East Madison-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 260 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

JAMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Pearson's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 40 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A 6-HORSE POWER BOILER, NEARly new, warranted to stand a cold water pressure, and perfect in every respect; fire front, grate bars, ... complete. Inquire of American Boiler Works, ... South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A 15-HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND ... Inquire at 128 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SIX SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS, good as new, cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

FOUR SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES, VERY cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

ONE 6-HORSE POWER, ONE 8-HORSE POWER portable engines, only been in use six months; very cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH BOILers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—WOOD TURNER'S LATHE, AND ... SHEERWOOD, 25 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR FAMILY SEWING machine don't fail to examine the late Grover & Baker. Office 150 State-st.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 141 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 158 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT ... WILKINS, 74 South Desplaines-st. ... Machines sold on easy monthly ... or rented ...

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE ... FLANNERY, ... ; branch 388 Wabash-av.

OUR NEW LEGISLATORS.

How They Stand Upon the Senatorial Question.

The Republicans Divided Between Oglesby and Washburne.

Mr. Scammon's Candidacy Met With Scorn and Derision.

The Senators and Representatives elected, or supposed to be elected, in Chicago, were interviewed by TRIBUNE reporters yesterday, as to their views upon the Senatorial and Temperance questions. The result, as far as obtained, is as follows:

SENATOR REYNOLDS

had not pledged himself to any one; would not vote for Trumbull; had heard of Oglesby; did not know absolutely that Washburne was a candidate, but suspected it when he found him at home and around. He would not vote for Scammon, if Scammon was the only man upon earth. He would vote to modify the last Liquor law, but not to repeal it. He thought the landlord clause was a hardship, and bore unjustly upon the owners of property.

SENATOR THOMPSON

said he was not in favor of Trumbull, "by a long pull." Washburne was an able man. He was not sure he was a candidate, had heard that Oglesby was; would be inclined to vote for Scammon, if Scammon was a candidate. He would not vote to absolutely repeal the Liquor law, unless to substitute a better one. He thought the law passed by the last Legislature could be amended and modified generally.

SENATOR DOW

was easily approached, but very difficult to question. He should vote for the repeal of the Temperance law, if, after full investigation, it was found that it ought to be repealed. He would not commit himself on the United States Senatorship; but he thought Oglesby was clearly and fairly entitled to the place. The Republicans could not do otherwise than elect him.

SENATOR M'GRATH

was found after a two hours' search, but refused to answer any questions.

SENATOR WAITE

was opposed to the present Temperance law when it was passed, and voted against it because it was unconstitutional; did not wish to give his opinion on the Temperance question any further than he had stated in his speeches during the campaign; did not think it good policy to commit himself on the Senatorial question; did not commit himself when he voted for Logan; did not know until yesterday that Washburne was a candidate; had never heard of J. Y. Scammon being a candidate.

MR. JAMIESON

did not believe he was elected; he thought Frank Sherman was. If elected, he would vote for Trumbull, and would then express his sentiments on other matters.

MR. FERRIER

preferred Oglesby to Scammon, but was "a Washburne man all over." He would "go for Trumbull as he used to go for the rebels down South." He had been represented unofficially by the papers as an anti-temperance man, when he was not. He was in favor of the law passed by the last Legislature, and would not vote to repeal or change it. The Sunday law on the statute books might be altered so as to suit better. He would vote to improve the Sunday law, but not to repeal it.

MR. CONDON

would vote for Trumbull. He never drank five dollars' worth of liquor in his life, but was an anti-prohibitionist, and, so far as laws had a prohibitory tendency, would oppose them. He thought drunken men were a nuisance, and interfered with public order and decency. They should be punished, and so should the saloon man who sold liquor to a man intoxicated. No one had asked him to pledge himself upon that question. He had not studied the law very carefully, and did not know that he would vote for its repeal. He would vote to modify the law. He did not believe in sumptuary legislation, or in attempting to make people righteous by statute.

MR. M'CLURE

was not certain about his election. There seemed to be a tie between himself and Mr. Peltzer. If so, their chances depended upon the toss of the copper. He believed he had a majority over Peltzer, and that both of them were entitled to seats, Boundtree being ineligible, having forfeited his residence by being a candidate last year to the Wisconsin Legislature. When the matter was definitely settled he would unbosom himself at length. He believed the Liquor law passed at the last session was unconstitutional in many of its provisions, if not as a whole. He was opposed to unconstitutional laws.

MR. HOPKINS

was described in the Directory as living at No. 452 South Clinton street. The house has a placard on the outer wall, with "Small-Pox Here" inscribed upon it. The reporter remained outside. Mr. Hopkins was not seen.

MR. WASHBURNE

had stated his position on the temperance question in his speeches during the campaign; was not a temperance man himself; thought Oglesby was the favorite candidate for Senator; did not wish to commit himself; Washburne was a very able man but, Oglesby had the inside track; was surprised to hear that J. Y. Scammon was a candidate.

MR. HERTING

was decidedly opposed to temperance laws, and would do his best to have the present law repealed. Oglesby was his choice for Senator; did not think that either Washburne or Scammon would have any strength in the Legislature.

JUDGE BRADWELL

was found at the office of the *Legal News*, in the Custom House Block. He said he had been elected on the temperance platform, and was, of course, in favor of sustaining the Liquor law passed at the last session of the Legislature. It was, in his opinion, a good law, and he saw no reason why it should be repealed. When asked for whom he should vote for United States Senator, he was somewhat surprised. After some cross-questioning, he remarked that "Old Dick" would beat them all. He had heard Washburne talked of, but had not seen him. Scammon's name had not been mentioned in his hearing. When the reporter was bidding him good day, the Judge said, "I am decidedly in favor of Governor Oglesby for Senator."

MR. WAYMAN,

who was supported by the Liquor League, said he was not pledged to anybody, and proposed to act independently. The Liquor law, in the main, was all right, but he thought it should be modified, especially the clause making a landlord responsible for the conduct of his tenant. He had heard of but one man who was "running" for the Senatorship—Oglesby—it being understood during the campaign that he was "willing to go." He (Wayman) was not pledged to anyone, and would vote for the "Republican nominee," whoever he might be. He liked Oglesby, and would vote for him.

MR. ROUNDTREE

thought the present Temperance law unconstitutional, and would vote against it should the question come before the Legislature. Had not made up his mind on the Senatorial question; was pledged to no one; thought Oglesby was the favorite; did not know that Washburne was a candidate. Was not aware that Scammon had any Senatorial itchings, and did not wish to give his opinion as to his chances.

MR. C. G. WICKER

did not think the Liquor law had been in operation long enough to warrant its repeal. If it proved obnoxious to the people, then there would be some valid objections to it. He should not vote for its repeal at the next session of the Legislature. He thought Governor Oglesby ought to be satisfied with the Governorship. If Washburne's name was proposed, he should give his claims considerable attention. He would not, however, commit himself. He preferred either of the gentlemen named to Jonathan Y. Scammon.

MESSRS. SCANLAN, KEHOE, ETC.

Mr. Scanlan had gone to Peoria and taken his ideas with him.

Senator Kehoe was not found, nor were Representatives McLauchlin, Halpin, Kalm, Lomox, Cullerton, or Olson.

The Funeral of General Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The City Council yesterday appointed a joint committee of ten to confer with the military authorities relative to the funeral of General Meade, which will take place on Monday. Both branches of the City Council will attend the funeral in a body. Independence Hall will be draped in mourning for thirty days. General Prevost, commanding the First Division of the National Guard, invites all military organizations in the department lately commanded by the deceased General Meade to attend his funeral on Monday next.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—A large meeting of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia was held in the city to-day, Mayor Stockley presiding, at which a testimonial to the memory of the late General Meade, reciting his virtues as a citizen, and his record as a soldier, was adopted.

THEY WILL RATIFY.

A meeting of the Commander-in-Chief and Staff Officers of the Union Standard Guards of Cook and adjoining counties, was held last evening at their headquarters on Lake street, to perfect arrangements for a grand procession in honor of the recent elections. There were present General I. S. Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief, Colonel O. Lippincott, Major R. M. Wood, Major J. W. Laimbier, Captain B. R. De Young, and Colonel Storey, with two other gentlemen who have held less prominent positions in the organizations incident to the recent campaign.

It was at first resolved that the ratification should take place next Thursday night, but, in consideration that the Central Committee was owing the organization a considerable sum of money, it was resolved that no time should be set for the ratification, but that a Committee, consisting of Colonels Wood, McArthur, Clybourn, and Lippincott, with the Commander-in-Chief, Reynolds, should wait upon the Central Committee, and request the payment of the money due; and, if their demands should be satisfied, it would be decided by the Committee where the procession would take up its line of march.

The meeting accordingly adjourned with this understanding.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

While patrolling their beat on the railroad track near the intersection of Twenty-second and Halsted streets, about 9 o'clock last evening, Officers Scanlon and Kelly, of the South Branch Police Station, made a horrible discovery. They observed a dark object lying on the track (a switch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and believing it to be some bewildered inebriate who had lain down in the perilous place to sleep, approached to arouse and start him toward home. To their utter horror and dismay they found it to be the headless, handless, and footless trunk of a man who had evidently been run over by a locomotive. Lights were procured, and search was made for the missing members. They were found some distance from the track. The remains were conveyed to the Police Station, and thence to the Morgue, where they were subsequently identified as those of James Dolen, aged 55 years, a resident at No. 438 West Thirteenth street. The mutilated corpse was taken home to the bereaved family. Deceased was a laborer in McCormick's reaper factory. It has not been discovered how he met with such a terrible end.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

The alarm from Box 325 shortly before 12 o'clock last night was for a fire in the residence of C. Blackburn, No. 80 Centre avenue, which was damaged to the extent of about $100; fully insured. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace.

At half-past 6 o'clock last evening a woman, named Anna McDonough, married, and the mother of three children, died suddenly at No. 27 West Sixteenth street. She was 32 years of age. The cause of her death is not known.

A property-man at the Academy of Music was seriously burned about the face, neck, and arms last evening while preparing fire for a scene in the "Black Crook." This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred in the theatre during the present week.

A little boy, named William Parnell, arrived in this city yesterday from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in search of his mother, Bridget Evans, wife of a cabinet-maker. As he did not have her address, he was obliged to stop at the Harrison Street Police Station, and can be found there to-day by his friends.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a team of horses, which was evidently not much affected with the prevailing epizootic, ran away on La Salle street, with a wagon loaded with overshoes. The goods, and two men who were riding on top of them, were spilled along the street, but were not much injured by the fall.

The sad spectacle of a boy of 12 years, crazy from the effects of whiskey, was witnessed at the Madison street Police Station last evening. Immediately after being locked in a cell, the unfortunate little fellow was seized with violent spasms, and would have died but for the prompt attention and skillful treatment of Dr. Fleming.

Augustus King, a rural ruffian who broke jail at Evanston, on Thursday night, was rearrested by an officer of that suburb at the Chicago & St. Louis depot, in this city, last evening. He is said to be a thief and vagrant, and was serving out a term of imprisonment for disorderly conduct and other violations of Evanston propriety, when he made his escape.

A young man named Paul Christian Anderson, aged 22 years, fainted away while walking on Mitchell street, between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening. He was borne into a house, and laid upon a lounge, and in a short time had so far recovered as to feel able to go home without assistance. While stepping from the door he became faint again, sat down upon a step, and expired. His remains were taken to the Morgue.

A fire was discovered by some boys in the basement of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of May and Fulton streets, last evening, and was extinguished before any material damage had been done. It is believed to have been started by an incendiary, as a large quantity of rags saturated with kerosene oil were found close to where the flames first appeared.

At 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon James Goodman, a sailor on the barge E. M. Tyson, fell into the hold of the vessel while covering a hatch. The hatch-cover, weighing about fifty pounds, fell on him, injuring him so severely that he died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, No. 535 South Union street. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Hinckley and two Merchants' policemen observed two men attack and rob an old man at the corner of Washington and Clinton streets. They arrested them, Hinckley taking one, and the Merchants' policemen the other. The latter succeeded in breaking away from his captors and making his escape. His companion gave the name of John Reardon; $43 of his victim's money was found upon him. He was sent to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

David Adler, proprietor of a small hat and cap store at No. 250 North avenue, was arrested yesterday on a *capias* sworn out by Ames, Sherman & Co., and other creditors, who allege an attempt to defraud. He came to this city a short time since with letters of recommendation from responsible parties, by means of which he secured considerable credit; but it has been discovered that he disposed of his stock at less than its value, and was about to leave the city with the proceeds of the sale. He is now in the County Jail.

The Beecher-Woodhull Affair.

Augustus Watters writes to the Newark *Evening Courier*:

Never did Mr. Beecher appear so grand to me as on the occasion of my recent visit. In referring to the Woodhull outrage, I ventured to express my deep sympathy, whereupon, with a quiet uplifting of his lion-like head, he remarked, "My dear friend, I do not need any sympathy." Afterward he remarked he felt troubled for his friends, because they were troubled; but, as for himself, his life for twenty-five years in Plymouth Church must be his only defence. It would be impossible to describe my feelings on leaving the presence of Mr. Beecher on this occasion. The majestic preacher could not bend so low as to notice Mrs. Woodhull until I remarked that the woman was undoubtedly insane; and then, with the kindliest of smiles, he replied: "I believe so, too. At any rate, I can only wish people better minds." The first thing I said on approaching him was, "Of course, Mr. Beecher, this thing is a fraud from beginning to end?" To which he replied, with an indescribable motion of the head, "Entirely." In fact, he made me feel that I had never before realized the potency and comprehensiveness of that word.

Decision of the Emperor William in the San Juan Case.

The London *Telegraph* published, on Oct. 26 the Berlin despatch following: "The three referees handed in their report to the Foreign Department four weeks ago. The report, which, I understand, will not be published unless by the request of the contending parties, charges upon England the vagueness in the wording of the treaty of 1846, which was proposed and drawn up by her representatives. Charts of the San Juan Islands existed at the time; and it was possible, say the referees, to have attained greater precision in the definition of the boundary-line. On this ground they hold the plea untenable that the geography of the coast was not exactly known when the Treaty was framed, and state that the Spaniards had surveyed it as early as in 1787, 1792, and 1795. The word 'southerly' in the Treaty, says the report, ought to be interpreted to mean the shortest channel to the Straits of Fuca. The natural continuation of the middle of the Gulf of Georgia is represented as being more than any other the Haro Channel; and it is asserted that the Rosario Channel, claimed as the boundary by the British Government, does not immediately connect with the Strait of Fuca—thus rendering untenable the English argument that the boundary line should pass along the whole of that inlet. Only two folio pages are occupied by the Emperor's decision on the subject-matter of the referees' very voluminous and conscientiously minute report. The decision begins thus: 'Whereas, the Treaty of Washington stipulates, in Article 30, to leave me to decide which claim respecting the San Juan boundary is most in accordance with the true interpretation, I now decide without appeal that,' &c., according to the despatch I sent you yesterday. A special messenger starts for Washington to-night, bearing the Imperial verdict."

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Presidential election in America is the principal topic in the morning papers. The prevailing sentiment is favorable to the Administration. One of the chief subjects in the complimentary notices is the orderly manner in which the elections were conducted. Much surprise is expressed at the completeness of the Republican triumph.

Subscriptions are being raised for the relief of sufferers by the Italian floods.

SAXONY.

DRESDEN, Nov. 8.—The festivities attending the celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony continue.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—The *Epoca* publishes a letter from Cadiz, reporting a conspiracy to inaugurate a serious insurrectionary movement, which is actively fostered by the Internationalists among the employes of La Carraca Royal Dock Yard Arsenal, near Cadiz. The attempt was squelched.

General Gaminde has been relieved of his command as Captain General of Catalonia, and General Balerieti appointed his successor.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Generals Ampudia and Mendina, commanding the military districts of Holguin and Bayamo, have received orders to return to Spain.

THE CENSUS.

An Intermediate Census for 1875—New Machinery Wanted.

The following paragraphs are from Superintendent Walker's census report:

The cordiality with which the press and the country have recognized the publication of the prime results of the census has afforded ample compensation to the Superintendent for all the effort that has been required to accomplish the completion of the work of compilation within two years from the conclusion of the enumeration. There is no reason, however, why, with such modifications of existing laws as would insure that the material should come originally to the Census Office in the proper shape for tabulation, the entire compilation should not be concluded within a year from the date of the first receipt of returns. It is not possible for any one who has had such painful occasion as the present Superintendent to observe the workings of the census law of 1850 to characterize it otherwise than as clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous. The machinery it provides is as unfit for use in the census of the United States, in this day of advanced statistical science, as the smooth-bore, muzzle-loading "Queen's arm" of the Revolution would be for service against the repeating rifle of the present time. It ought not to be possible that another census should be taken under this law; such a thing ought not to be seriously proposed. The country has suffered more than enough already of discredit and of loss on account of the wretched insufficiency and inappropriateness of the provisions of this ill-constructed and outgrown statute.

I do earnestly recommend that the attention of Congress be especially invited to the propriety and expediency of an immediate census, to be taken in 1875, in preparation for the approaching centennial celebration of the political birth of the nation. A census of the United States taken under a system, and with a management which would secure the publication of the result by the 1st of June, 1876, would be a noble monument to erect at the end of a century of the nation's life. It would mark off the first grand stage in an industrial and social progress altogether unprecedented in history, and serve as the starting point of a fresh career which we have, under Providence, reason to believe shall be greater and happier yet.

Another consideration which strongly influences me in this recommendation, is the belief that a census in 1875 would, in all probability, secure the taking of the Federal census thereafter, at intervals of five years only. The interval of ten years fixed by the Constitution has been found to be far too long for all the uses to which the statistics of the census are put, except only for the redistribution of Congressional representation.

So rapid are the internal changes of the country, oftentimes setting calculations at nought, so fierce and vast the growth of the nation as a whole, that the hiatus in the statistical information at the command of the Legislator, the pamphleteer, the journalist, and the social and political philosopher, five or six years after the date of the census, becomes positively painful. Whoever will call to mind the estimates as to the population and wealth of cities, States, and sections, which immediately before the occurrence of the last census were properly put forth, were made the material of political and industrial speculation, and were even taken as the basis of State and national legislation, will hardly be disposed to question that the cost of a census once in five years would be amply repaid by the light it would shed upon the condition of the people and the progress of the nation in population and wealth. Were the country once to learn by practical experience the advantages of a quinquennial enumeration, it is not likely that a longer period would ever thereafter be allowed to intervene between the Federal censuses.

THE NAVY.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy—Number of Vessels in Commission—The Rotten State of Our Iron-Clads.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 1.

The deplorable condition into which the vessels comprising the United States Navy have fallen does not appear to be generally known to the enlightened citizens of a country which, from its forward state in the march of civilization and advancement, should be able to place before the eyes of the world and of its own people, a naval force fully able to guard the interests of the flag it represents at home and abroad. The American people seem to be unaware of the actual state of affairs, and many who have hitherto indulged in golden visions of the great naval force which we have at hand in torpedoes, monitors, line-of-battle ships, &c., will have their dreams dispelled by a glance at the real condition of the United States Navy. It appears scarcely credible that we have not a single vessel that may really be called a man-of-war; but such is the case, the few vessels we are possessed being built after old models, and many of them have gone through the process of rebuilding so many times that the words of Gideon Welles himself may be quoted in this instance. Unfortunate, indeed would be our condition should the country be suddenly involved in hostilities with any one of the principal maritime Powers of the world. In 1866, the navy of the United States was composed of 206 vessels of all kinds, mounting an aggregate, if in commission, of 1,743 guns. In 1868 there was a reduction in the number, and in the last report of the Secretary of the Navy the following statistics represent the total naval force of the United States:

Vessels on the navy list, of all classes and sizes, 175, of which 29 are sailing ships, and the remainder side-wheel steamers or sailing vessels, with auxiliary screws. Fifty of these are in service, attached to the several fleets or stations as cruisers, despatch boats, hospital, store, receiving, and practice ships, and these, including the tugs and small tenders in use at the navy yards and stations, constitute the force in commission for all the purposes of the naval service. Of the above number, only 28 are in foreign service. Of the remaining 125 vessels, 6 are getting ready for sea, 52 are monitors, only two of which are now in commission, the balance being laid up at various stations, principally at League Island, where, in the water of the Delaware, their iron bottoms deteriorate with far less rapidity than in the salt water of the other stations; 17 are under repair at various yards; 13 are on the stocks, never having been completed, and the balance are laid up in ordinary, for the most part unfit for use, having been built of unseasoned wood, and, as the Secretary of the Navy in his last report says, "Unless something is done in this direction, our navy, now by no means respectable for a nation of our rank and responsibilities, will soon almost wholly pass out of existence as an arm of our national power."

Since the year 1829, when the Navy, during the existence of the Board of Navy Commissioners, may be said to have started into life, the service has but for a short time increased in efficiency, and that period was during the Rebellion. As far back as 1829 we had in commission twenty-two vessels, mounting 626 guns; in 1843 we had forty-one vessels in commission, mounting 998 guns; in 1852, thirty-seven vessels, with 626 guns; in 1853, forty-six vessels, with 967 guns; in 1854, thirty-six vessels, mounting 634 guns; in 1859, forty-three, mounting 675 guns. From 1829 to 1870, in guns we fell off an average of about six per annum, or about 240 guns in all, and we have now 609 guns less than we had in 1843. There does not seem to be any good reason for this decadence of the Navy. Since 1829, the population of the country has increased more than twenty-six millions, and the value of property has advanced in a corresponding degree. Our citizens are engaged in commerce in the most distant countries, and the United States have gained a position among the Powers of the earth that they did not hold when our fleets were much superior to what they are at present. These are the facts from which statesmen can judge whether there is any reason why our navy should carry 609 guns less than in 1843. Of the twelve first-rates, five are built of white oak frames, and are now on the stocks incomplete and somewhat decayed. It will be necessary to complete and launch those that are in the best state of preservation very soon, or the cost of replacing the rotten wood with sound material will be very expensive. The Guerriere has been so much damaged by accident and decay that she is not worth repairing. The Illinois, now on the stocks at the Kittery Yard, is not considered worth completing, and will be broken up. The California, flagship in the Pacific, will not, at the expiration of the present cruise, be worth the cost of the repairs required. In the second rates, the Albany may be considered condemned, the Iowa is very much decayed and cannot be repaired, the Congress, Severn, flagship of the North Atlantic fleet, and Worcester will not be worth the extensive and expensive repairs required at the expiration of their present cruises. Those of the third rates, twelve in number, have nearly all been repaired and been made available for the next two cruises. Of the eleven vessels of the fourth rate, the Dacotah, Kearsarge and Tuscarora require expensive repairs.

There are nineteen vessels of the fifth rate, of which six are sailing ships, two captured blockade runners, valuable for special service, seven built of white oak timber, very much decayed, and requiring thorough repairs; the remainder are in service. Of the receiving and practice ships, a number have been condemned, some are in commission as practice ships, store ships, and despatch vessels. These vessels can only be called auxiliaries to the navy, which could be supplied from the merchant marine.

Of the vessels composing the several fleets in commission, not more than eighteen are in condition for real service. Some have been condemned as unseaworthy, and almost all require considerable repairs to bring them to their most efficient state.

After the present cruise the following named vessels will have to be thrown aside as unfit for active service. They were hurriedly built for a special purpose during the late war, and being constructed of unseasoned white oak timber, could not be repaired to any advantage. These vessels are the Congress, Nantasket, Quinnebaug, Resaca, Worcester, Albany, Delaware, Guerriere, and Severn.

In two years then, the navy will lose ten efficient vessels, carrying 128 guns; and there is not one ship building to supply their places.

No American steamers run on the Atlantic route, two only to Brazil, and three or four to China. All of these are unfit for war purposes. Nearly every nation of consequence is outstripping us in the race for naval supremacy. The Turks are going largely into the building of iron ships-of-war, torpedo vessels, &c., and increasing the number of their arsenals and docks.

Prussia, which two years ago was not considered a Naval Power at all, has commenced the increase of her navy on a grand scale and is laying out large depots and constructing yards. While England is rapidly attaining perfection in her iron-clads she is also devoting much attention to a very fast class of vessels designed to cruise against an enemy's commerce. Besides the 100 iron-clads, home and reserve vessels on duty, she now has in commission 191 fast screw frigates, sloops, and gunboats on the various stations, giving protection to British subjects in all parts of the world.

In reporting the condition of the iron-clad vessels very little can be said in their favor. Forty of the fifty-one vessels are of less than 560 tons measurement, cannot carry a modern battery, have very little speed and consequently cannot be of much use in fighting an enemy in an offing or in protecting a harbor. They are built in violation of established principles of naval architecture, and have been of no practical service to the country. The deck beams of almost all of the small class are very much decayed. Four of the largest class built in the navy yards, of white oak, are now on the stocks, and too much damaged to be completed. Hulls, turrets, and machinery, the most costly and powerful, have been exposed without care to the action of the elements, and are fast losing their value; and of the whole fleet of monitors relied on by the country for defence, not one can be made ready in time to resist a sudden attack.

There are at present two torpedo steamers building—one at the Brookly Navy Yard and the other at the Washington Yard, appropriations having been made by Congress for the purpose. The one building at the Brooklyn yard, from plans by Admiral Porter, will be about 250 feet long, and will be an immense vessel of her class. When complete she will carry a crew of about 100 men. It is not intended that she shall go under water. The Government officials are very reticent about giving information, but it is reported that she will be divided into numerous compartments to prevent her sinking if struck by shot or shell, and will present but a small portion of her hull above water. She will carry a rifled gun in her bow for offence and defence in case of accident to her machinery or other emergency. She will bristle around with small torpedoes, which can be run out twenty-five feet. Her electrical apparatus and the torpedo machinery will be of the most perfect description. There have been a series of experiments with a small torpedo boat at the Brooklyn Navy Yard lately, but it has been pronounced a failure, as it is unmanageable when under water, but hopes are entertained of remedying the defect, and a board of naval officers are at present engaged in making experiments on her.

We have seven regularly established navy yards. Not more than four of these are capable of fitting out but two or three vessels at one time. In all is felt the want of more docks. In our seven navy yards we have but three dry-docks. In the event of a maritime war this deficiency would be seriously felt—perhaps to a greater extent than any other of our pressing wants. The dock-yards at Cherbourg and Toulon, in France, and at Portsmouth, in Great Britain, each contain a greater number of dry-docks than all our yards combined, and some of the other dock-yards of these Powers are but slightly inferior to those named.

A BOSTON HORROR.

The Body of a Man, Cut to Pieces, Found Afloat in Two Barrels—Victim and Murderer Unknown.

Boston, Mass., (Nov. 6), Despatch to the New York Herald.

A most mysterious and terrible tragedy has been developed in this city this afternoon, the circumstances of which are unparalleled among the multiplicity of revolting and strange crimes which have taken place in this vicinity recently. The victim, the assassin, and the motive are all unknown. Up to this time, and in the absence of such facts, the event has caused considerable excitement. It seems that between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon some of the workmen employed in the gas house at the foot of Cambridge street discovered a large barrel had floated ashore along the banks of the Charles River. Thinking perhaps it contained something valuable in liquids or contained something valuable in liquids or contraband, they pulled it in and unpacked it, when they were horrified and astonished at the discovery of two human legs and a human head, the latter being bald-headed and indicating that the victim was about 50 years old. Fresh blood was dripping from the remnants of the body, and everything seemed to indicate that death and butchery had taken place within a very few hours. While the workmen were engaged in removing and caring for the repulsive and sickening mass which they had found, a second barrel was seen in the stream, and upon being brought ashore and opened it was found to contain the rest of the body—the portion between the neck and knees. The indications were that decapitation and amputation were performed with a sharp knife, for when the remains were placed together in proper position they fitted so perfectly and nicely that the points of separation could only be discovered by the traces and oozing of the blood. None of the clothing was missing except the hat, and, aside from a small flesh wound on the face, there was nothing to indicate that there had been a struggle. Around the body there was a large rope which had been firmly tied, and upon the back, between the outside and under shirt was a gold watch and chain, which apparently had been secreted there by either the murdered man or his murderer. Aside from these articles nothing else was found. The clothing which he wore was of the best quality, and everything seemed to indicate that the man was one in good circumstances. The body was taken charge of by a Coroner.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN CANAL.

Facts About the Proposed Water-Connection Between St. Louis and Savannah—A Meeting of Southern Governors Called.

Atlanta (Ga.) Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

The projected canal from St. Louis to Savannah is commanding much attention, not at all points North and West, that look to the enterprise as a new channel of communication with the sea and the world abroad. Our intelligent Governor has maturely considered the proposition, and so impressed is he by views of its grand results, material and political, to Georgia and the South, that he has issued a circular, inviting all the Governors of the South and Northwest to convene in council at Atlanta on the 12th of November for a comparison of views and an agreement upon some plan for carrying forward the magnificent scheme. It also proposed that the Convention, after adjournment here, shall visit Macon and Savannah in a body, and in person view the ground, and acquaint themselves with the temper and opinions of the peoples of those cities.

The project under consideration contemplates a continuous line of water communication, natural and artificial, from St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to Savannah, in the State of Georgia. The Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Tennessee, to Gunter's Landing, including the canal around Muscle Shoals, now being constructed, form the upper portion of the line. The company now organized in this State, and whose work is the subject matter under immediate consideration, propose to continue this line South, first by a canal from Gunter's Landing, to the Coosa River at Gadsden, in the State of Alabama, thence by said river, eighty-seven miles to Rome, thence up the Etowah and Little River to a pole near Roswell, in Cobb County, whence it will cross the Chattahoochee, thence *via* Atlanta to one of the tributaries of the Ocmulgee—Yellow or south River. The Ocmulgee and Altamaha will for the remainder of the line until a point shall be reached nearest Savannah—say the month of the Oohoopee—from which the canal will be continued to that city. The distance from St. Louis to Savannah by this route is about 1,300 miles.

Such is the project. For a long time doubts were expressed as to its feasibility by intelligent and enterprising men, but they have been dispelled by recent practical surveys of the most difficult portions of the line by a scientific commission organized by the Government at Washington for that express duty. The official report of the engineers, copies of which have been received here, will be presented to Congress at the approaching session. It definitely settles the question of practicability, and further, the utility and profitableness of the work as an investment, even at the immense expense required for construction. It is estimated that the portion of the line in the State of Alabama will cost $6,000,000, and the portion of Georgia, so far as Macon, $20,000,000. It is expected that the Federal Government will, under the River and Harbor Act, put the Ocmulgee in a condition for permanent navigation beyond that point.

The engineers, in their report, not only indicate the cost and character of the work, but they go further and furnish estimates of its business when completed, and the cost of transportation as compared with other routes from St. Louis to the Atlantic. These are highly favorable to the projected line, and indeed, give it a marked precedence over all others now in operation or in process of construction.

The cost from St. Louis to New York *via* the Erie Canal—the present great thoroughfare for Western produce—is set down at $11.76 per ton, or about 35 cents per bushel for corn. Between the two cities by rail, the cost is about double these figures.

From St. Louis to Norfolk, *via* the Ohio and James River and Kanawha Canal (now being constructed) the cost will be $6.70 per ton.

From St. Louis to Savannah, by rail (Green Line, which is the cheapest) the cost is $16.50 per ton, or 50 cents per bu for corn.

By the projected canal, the engineers estimate that freights can be carried between the same two cities at $4.88 per ton, or less than 15 cents for corn, which is $6.88 less than by the Erie route to the Atlantic, and $1.82 less than by the James River and Kanawha Canal.

PRUSSIAN PHYSIQUE.

The Men of the Empire, Past and Present.

Berlin (Oct. 8) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

In a leading article that recently appeared in your columns, it was justly observed that, despite the fondness for and aptitude in athletic sports characterizing the English people, Britons of the present generation cannot boast of greater size, width, weight, and endurance than were attained by their forefathers. This statement, which I have no doubt is well founded, suggested to me an inquiry with respect to the actual state of physical standards in Prussia as compared with their conditions half a century ago, shortly after the conclusion of the War of Emancipation, which left Germany impoverished and enfeebled, though victorious. The few trustworthy data I have been able to glean upon this subject may not be without interest for your readers. Nothing strikes a foreigner, especially if he be a military man, so forcible upon entering Prussia, either from France or Belgium, as the size of the soldiers compared with that of the dapper but under-sized legionaries he has encountered in the last-named countries. The Prussian liner is not only a taller fellow than the French or Belgian *pioupiou*, but he is stouter, heavier, and stronger than either. On an average, five Prussian liners weigh as much as six French *lignards*; this fact was satisfactorily established during the last war, when the presence of some 300,000 French soldiers in Germany enabled military ethnologists to ascertain with considerable accuracy the main difference in the physical materials of which the hostile armies were composed. The eleven-stone man may be said to predominate throughout the Prussian army, putting the Guards' corps out of the question; and in one or two of the provincial corps—as, for instance, the Second (Pomeranian), the Brandenburgh, and Westphalian Corps—unless I am much mistaken, there are often as many twelve-stone as ten-stone men. The Infantry of the Guard and Guard Landwehr presents a body of men numbering between 40,000 and 50,000, whose average height is 5 feet 9½ inches, and weight 11 stone 8 pounds. From 6,000 to 7,000 of these range from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches in height. All the Cuirassiers—there are fifteen or sixteen regiments of them, if I remember aright—are huge fellows, those of the Guard being giants in size, breadth, and strength, riding nearly 21 stone with their accoutrements, &c. The Foot Artillery is composed of picked men, ranging between 5 feet eight inches and six feet high. Even in the Polish and East Prussian Infantry regiments, recruited in districts the well-being of which stands at a much lower average than that of the other Prussian provinces (I have been assured on indisputable authority that a large proportion of the annual contingent from Prussian Poland, Lithuania and the barren lands on the Russian frontier, consists of youths who have never tasted meat or wine until they joined the ranks of the army,) a man standing under five feet five inches in his regimental boots is a rare and exceptional sight.

And in this country above all others, the army and the male population are convertible terms. The army is more than the pick of the nation—it is the nation itself. All the male adults of Prussia, save cripples, dwarfs, or those afflicted by constitutional debilities, have been, are, or will be soldiers. Youths are, as it were, taken bodily out of the way of temptation at the most dangerous period of their lives, when their passions are at a maximum and their judgment at a minimum, and sequestered from the world for nearly three years, during which their muscles are developed, and their intelligence supplied with the means of development. They are taught to practice an absolute and blind obedience; they are fed wholesomely and sufficiently, but in such sort as to render them comparatively indifferent to good cheer; they are made to work harder than they would have had to labor at any calling whatsoever in private life; their morals are looked after with extreme strictness, and when they have completed their term of service, if they manifest no desire to "capitulate" or re-enlist, they are dismissed to their respective civil avocations, as a rule, in high health, bodily and mental, well set up, hard and tough, sound in wind and limb, with habits of order, sobriety, and economy, and in every respect better men than they would have been had they spent the three years in question at the plow, the forge, or the desk. The large majority of these *emancipes* return to the groove from which their summons to the Prussian standards plucked them in their 21st year, and, as soon as they had recovered the ground lost to them during their absence, marry and beget large vigorous children. This is the country *par excellence* for early marriages and large families—of course I mean among the lower classes. The throngs of sturdy, hardy children pervading the streets of Prussian towns and villages would cause a disciple of Malthus to shudder with horror and disgust at every step he took in localities so philoprogenitively defiant of his principles. These riotous and masterful youngsters are, in a great measure, the practical results of the general military service system. Generation upon generation of them, for the last sixty years, have been making their appearance upon this worldly stage, each a trifle bigger or stronger than its predecessor—a very trifle, possibly, but still something. And so it is that the army measures have waxed and increased since 1813, until they have reached dimensions that, could the Prussian hosts of the *Befreiungskrieg* be summoned from their rest and paraded for inspection by the side of the present army, would astonish those veterans very considerably. The uniforms of the 1872 levies would hang like draperies on the limbs of Blucher's "babes" and Lutzow's Wild Huntsmen; and the sinewy young troops that invaded France a couple of years ago could not get into the breeches and tunics of the heroes who struggled against Napoleon's legions at Ligny and Gemappes. Judging from the data I have been able to get at, I should say that the average Prussian adult of 1872 is three inches bigger round the chest and two inches taller than was his grandfather or great-grandfather in 1822. Nor must this be attributed to an incremen in general *bien-etre*; for that has been also the case, and to a greater extent in Great Britain, and yet it appears—*vide* your leader—to be admitted that Great Britons are not larger or stronger men than their progenitors. No; it is not because the Prussians of nowadays eat more meat, drink more wine and beer, and work fewer hours daily than did those other Prussians with whom our troops fought side by side in Belgian plains and forests, that their stature and girth have increased, while ours have remained "as they were;" it is because half a century or more of compulsory military service has coerced Prussian men, from father to son, into improving the condition of their bodies, with the limited object, truly, of attaining the highest possible degree of fighting power, but also with the magnificent effect of ameliorating in an extraordinary measure the physical force of a whole nation. Moreover, the Prussians, as a people, have enjoyed the inestimable advantage of poverty. They have been more sober, more chaste, more thrifty, more inured to privations, harder worked than any other great European people—not because they are of their nature paragons of the virtues, far from it, but because hard necessity has been their master, as well as the shrewd, sagacious Hohenzollern. Wealth brings with it comforts and luxuries, and is followed hard at heel by degeneration. It makes life easier and happier, and, like the pursuit of the arts, softens the manners. Thirty years of almost unexampled prosperity delivered great France, courageous but impotent, into the hands of her foes, whose bodies and souls had been tempered the while to the hardness of steel by poverty, hard work, and frugality. And yet who—not being of either nationality—does not prefer a Frenchman to a Prussian as a companion? For poverty does not make people amiable, nor, to tell truth, does hard work, while there is but a step from thriftiness to meanness; and amenity of feeling, courtesy of demeanor, even common civility, are unfortunately incompatible with the mental and physical habits inculcated in a people by a military regime like that which obtains in Germany at the present day. In a word, nations have to choose, as matters stand, between improving their bodies and improving their manners. Prussia made her choice long ago; she has widened and deepened her chest, added considerably to her stature, put on an astonishing amount of muscle, and hardened her frame to every sort of trial, effort, and exposure; consequently, she has doubled up, humiliated, and mulcted her more wealthy, easy-going, and amiable neighbors. She is at the top of the tree; everybody is afraid of her. People do not, of course, experience any extravagant degree of affection for those of whom they stand in grievous bodily fear. So she is not loved—at least, not much. But what does that matter to her? She is Sir Oracle; and when she opens her mouth all men punctually hold their peace. But she has got suddenly rich, and it may be that her Spartan virtues will melt away under a shower of gold. Her military system has made her what she is, and nothing but prosperity can unmake her military system. As far as English physical modifications are concerned, I must leave your readers to draw their own inferences from the facts detailed above.

A Dreadful Scene of Murder.

Troppman has been imitated at Szent-Clary, a village in Lower Hungary. During the night of the 13th of October robbers broke into the house of an innkeeper, Francis Czutsch, and took possession of about £200 worth of money and chattels. Everything was packed up, and the robbers removing the bags, when one of the gang upset a chair, which awoke the landlord, who was sleeping in the next room with his wife. Mr. Czutsch at once jumped out of bed, took a double-barrelled gun and a knife, and opened the door, through which he fired two shots at the brigands, without hitting them. The miscreants then floored the unfortunate man, whom they nearly stabbed to death. Mrs. Czutsch, who was awakened by the noise, and hurried to the help of her husband, was murdered most cruelly. The robbers then got hold of the six children, tied and gagged them, and set the house on fire at the two corners, taking to flight with their booty. The ill-fated house was soon in a blaze, and when the first fire-engine appeared on the spot the mother and children had already been buried under the falling timbers. The landlord succeeded in crawling out of the fire, and has been able to give some important information, although there is little hope of his surviving. He stated that the assassins were nine in number, with faces blackened. The police were actively searching for the murderers.

Telegraphic Brevities.

More vessels have arrived at San Francisco within the last thirty days than in any similar period in the history of the city. Business has generally improved, and there is no trouble about tonnage or grain crops.

Delegates representing all the Southern steamboat interests, leave New Orleans on Sunday to attend the general Convention of Steamboatmen at Cairo, Nov. 12. Captains Bordeaux and Pegram accompany the delegation.

Last evening the Directors of the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, elected General John Rehols, of Virginia, President of the road, *vice* Dr. Green, resigned.

On Thursday night, a passenger train from the west on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ran into a Pullman palace coach which had been detached from a train from Washington, and left standing on a side-track at Washington Junction or Relay House, to be taken up for the west. The Pullman coach was wrecked. Only six passengers were in the coach, three of whom were injured.

The oakum factory of Gorham, Train & Co., at Norfolk, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. A workman named Callihan perished in the flames. His son was seriously injured. The loss is small.

George Junior, an old colored resident of Peoria, was selected as one of the Grand Jury on Thursday. This is the first negro juror in Peoria County.

A large barn near Denison, O., belonging to Alexander Houston, was entirely burned on Thursday night with its contents, consisting of a large lot of grain and hay, and a full stock of agricultural implements. The origin of the fire is still a mystery, as none of the family had been at home for several days.

A fire yesterday forenoon in McNamara & Co.'s wholesale boot and shoe store, corner of Pearl and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, occasioned a damage of $5,000 to McNamara, mostly by water. Insured for $3,600, mostly in home companies. Messrs. Meyer & Co., boot dealers, in the same building, lose $3,000; fully insured. The buildings are owned by Mr. Levy, of New York. Loss on them not above $1,000.

On Wednesday night, a stock train on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was ditched, near Mason, City by the breaking of a rail. Several cars were badly wrecked.

On Wednesday night James Estel, Jr., Surveyor, visited the house of a man named Shaffer, living near Anderson Depot, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. He and Shaffer got into a wordy dispute, which ended in a fight. Estel got the advantage, and was punishing Shaffer severely, when Mrs. Shaffer interfered and stabbed Estel with a knife. Estel died on Thursday of the wound.

Marches' picture-frame manufactory, No. 348 West Twenty-sixth street, New York, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss over $40,000.

Within a week the Cleveland police have been working up a case of horse-stealing. They captured twelve horses, six buggies, one wagon, and a large quantity of harness, all stolen by one man, named Kritja. He commenced last April stealing the horses in the adjoining county and selling them in that city. The man, hearing that the police were on his track, fled to Detroit, where he was arrested on Thursday.

Ocean Marine News.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The steamships America and Anglia have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Arrived steamer Australia, from Glasgow.

MARRIED.

MASON—MURDOCK—Nov. 6, 1872, at New Haven, Conn., by the Rev. Dr. Murdock, A. B. Mason, of Chicago, and Miss M. E. Murdock, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

WILLIAMSON—FAHNESTOCK—Nov. 5, at ... Church, Pittsburgh, by Rev. Dr. ..., Alexander D. Williamson, of Chicago, Ill., and Julia Fahnestock, of the former city.

DIED.

LARSON—In Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 7, Lyon Larson, aged 28.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE FRENCH DOCTOR,

B. BRIARD,

from the Academy of Medicine, Paris, now Professor and proprietor Chicago Medical Institute, has opened his Pharmacy and Consulting rooms at

188 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.

Dr. B. Briard, the distinguished French physician, still continues, as in the past ... to scientifically treat and cure all forms of disease, no matter of their nature or long standing.

Consultation free. All languages spoken, and a complete assortment of French toilet articles kept constantly on hand at DR. B. BRIARD'S ...

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS' SATURDAY'S SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass Ware,

And OTHER MERCHANDISE, to be sold

BY AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, Nov. 9,

At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

Commencing at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE ENTIRE

FIXTURES AND FURNITURE

OF THE

Imperial Restaurant

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION,

On Monday, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock,

AT THE RESTAURANT,

51 South Canal-st.

We shall sell, without reserve, for cash, the entire fixtures, &c., consisting of Silver-Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, China Ware, Table Cutlery, Table Linen, Tables, Chairs, Cooking Ranges, Kitchen Utensils, Counters, Show Cases, with a large lot of Wines and Liquors.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

102 FINE LOTS

IN AUSTIN,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

On the Grounds,

ON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13.

A special train will leave Wells-st. depot at ... a. m.

10 Lots fronting on Central-av.

47 Lots fronting on Pine-st.

30 Lots fronting on Walnut-st.

15 Lots fronting on Madison-st.

This property lies immediately south of the Austin depot on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, between Lake and Madison-sts., having a good front on Madison-st. Madison-st. is the main thoroughfare to Chicago, and is gravelled with Joliet gravel, also has a west front on Central-av., which is graded and leads directly to the Riverside Parkway.

Austin is two miles west of Chicago City Limits, 20 minutes' ride from the heart of the city, and is reached by more trains than any other suburban town. Persons residing there and doing business in Chicago. The fare is 7½ cents or $50 per year for a pass on trains.

The property is 30 feet higher than the level of the lake; is well drained by sewers, etc., and has a fine soil.

Lots are 177½ feet deep to a 20-foot alley, and front on 80-foot streets.

Churches and schools in a prosperous condition; fine City Hall and School House have just been completed.

Madison-st. is 120 feet wide, and runs directly through Central Park, being open from Austin through Chicago to Lake Michigan.

An artesian well has been sunk on the southeast corner of this property, which flows upward of ... gallons per hour.

A train of cars will be run to Austin every hour and return, from May 1, 1873.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, one-third ... one-third ... two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

Household Furniture and Carpets, &c.

The largest and best assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and every variety, that ever was offered at Auction.

12 Crates of W. G. Crockery,
65 Cases of Glass Ware,
100 Mirrors,
50 Rolls of Floor Oil Cloth,
1,000 Rolls Gilt Wall Paper,
500 Pairs Gilt Shades,
Show Cases, Office Desks,
1 Light Express Wagon (new), Pianos

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.

On Thursday, Nov. 14

At 9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer at Auction, in addition to a line of KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY, and NOTIONS, the finest stock of

Decorated China Ware and Toys

FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,

Yet offered this season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,

On Saturday morning, Nov. 9, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom,

85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

This Morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Chromos, Mirrors, Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets,

And a very large general assortment.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SAWMILLS AND ... series, work all winter; fare and board ... to the work; wages $30 to $40 per month and ... 10 farm hands, 100 railroad laborers, ... ers and 50 coal miners; cheap tickets South. ... COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—NOW IS THE TIME ... disease. Call at ... wanted. The horse disease is at present ...

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH ... ... week. Address, giving full name and address, ... Tribune office.

VOLUME 26.

CARPETS.

CARPETING

REDUCTION

ALLEN & MACKEY

OFFER

250 Pcs. Body Brussels, $1.75,
100 Pcs. Eng. Tapestry Brussels, 1.35,
100 Pcs. Eng. Tapestry Brussels, 1.25,
50 Pcs. Eng. Tapestry Brussels, 1.15,
100 Pcs. Ingrain, all wool, 85c.,

PAPER HANGING

AND

Bedding & Feathers

Retailed at Jobbing Rates.

CURTAIN GOODS

AND

Window Shades

A beautiful assortment of ... LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, of our own importation, selected by one of the firm from head sources of supply.

Also, a fine line of SATINS, ... TERRIES, REPS, PLUSHES, PIANO COVERS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, &c.

Special attention given to LAMBREQUINS, for Windows. A person thoroughly competent in charge of this department. Estimates made, New Designs exhibited, and all the Novelties in ... shown, at prices less than any house in the city can offer for same class of goods and work.

We have LACE and MUSLIN LAMBREQUINS and DROP CURTAINS, in large variety, and add, from time to time, such Novelties for the interior decoration of Parlor Windows as the market affords.

ALLEN & MACKEY,

WHOLESALE ROOMS, - 180 State ...

RETAIL, - Corner State & Monroe ...

INSURANCE.

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AMERICAN

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CASH ASSETS

$1,250,000.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Agent,

120 LaSalle-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Important Notice to Shippers.

United States Express Co.

General Office, 59 and 61 Washington-st.

This Company will resume daily calls to-day. ... have your goods ready, for, as you know, the ... are not very fast walkers.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Chicago City Railway Company will operate ... DUMMY TRAINS on State-st., between Twenty-... and Randolph ... EVERY HALF HOUR, from 6 a. m. ... The cars will stop, to take on and put off ... at the following streets only: Madison, VanBuren, Harrison, Peck-court, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872. R. T. CRAIN, Supt.

LEFT HIS HOME

In Marengo, Ill., on Thursday, 7th, B. A. Page, ... years of age, ... gray beard under chin, ... and carries a peculiar crooked cane. Information ... his home, or to Sergeant S. A. Ellis, Police Headquarters, ... will be liberally rewarded.

WANTED.

WANTED.

50 Head of Horses

Persons wishing to get their Horses wintered, by careful and experienced horsemen at half city price, can do so by calling at ... Madison-st., Room 15, and arrange accordingly with MARTIN CAMPBELL.

TO GROCERS.

WANTED—A situation as traveling salesman, by a young man having a large acquaintance and ... years experience. Address K 29, Tribune office.

WANTED,

An assistant bookkeeper. Must be correct and quick ... and ... a good hand. Apply with reference ... former employers. Address G 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class DRESSMAKING AND FURNISHING business, well located on South Side, and doing a good trade.

No bonus asked, as parties are desirous of leaving the city.

Address Y 47, Tribune office.